THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 11 FEBRUARY, 1837. [NO. 9369.

FOR LONDON—The fine Ship UPTON CASTLE; *Captain J. E. Duggan*; to sail on the 25th. inst. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at their office, in the fort.—11th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 11th Feby. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 11th February, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.*—Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR LINTIN.—The *Good Success*, *W. Durant*, Commander; will leave this place with all despatch. For freight of opium only, apply to *Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co.*—Bombay, 9th February, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship HELEN, Captain *G. Setford*. Will be dispatched positively on the 25th inst., for China. Apply at the office of Messrs *Nasservanjee Pestonjee and Co.* opposite the Apollo Cotton screws.---Bombay, 10th Feb. 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattles, rights and credits of *Eduljee Framjee*, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to Jerboye, the widow of the deceased, all persons interested are hereby apprized. Dated this 10th day of February, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS.—*Proctor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર•એદલજી•ફરામજીનાં•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અખતીઆરનામુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકોરટની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમે•એ•મરનારની•વીધવા•જરબાઇએ•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જે•કોકો ઇનાં•બાબશતા•હોએ•તેનાંએનિ•જકેર થાએ—તા• ૧૦ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૭ ✻

કેય—ડબલીયુ—મારીશ—વકીલ•

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods and chattels of *Maria de Souza Serao*, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer*, *Esquire*, the ecclesiastical registrar of the said supreme court, with her last will and testament and the codicil thereto annexed, limited to the purposes of a certain suit about to be instituted on the equity side of the said court respecting certain charitable bequests in the said codicil contained, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 2nd day of February, 1837.

HENRY COLLINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Reverend EDWARD MAINWARING, A. M. Minister or Chaplain at Poona and Seroor, has been substituted Surrogate by and under the Reverend THOMAS CARR, D. D. *Archdeacon* and *Commissary* of the RIGHT REVEREND DANIEL, LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, in and for and throughout the Archdeaconry of Bombay, within the Jurisdiction and Diocese of Calcutta.

And that all persons in the above Archdeaconry requiring dispensations or licenses of marriage under the *Episcopal seal*, may, by application to the above Surrogate, or to the Registrar of the Bishop's Consistory Court at Bombay, obtain the same on complying with the necessary forms.

By order of the Commissary,

JAMES PATCH,—*Actuary and Notary Public.*

Actuary's Office, Bombay, 1st Feb., 1837.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.---There will be Prayers and a Lecture every Friday morning, during Lent, commencing at half past 6 o'clock.----Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

H. JEFFREYS,---Sen. Chap.
R. WARD,---Jun. Chap.

A CARD.—The first ANNUAL MEETING of the subscribers and friends to the *Bombay Native Dispensary*, will be held on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at half past 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of *Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.* opposite Messrs. Yates and Co's shop, Fort, when the state of the funds, and other information connected with it, will be laid before the meeting.

E. W. EDWARDS,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 9th February, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Interest of *Mr. Andrew Johnstone* in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th Nov. 1836.

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindlay's* Agency in London, without the addresses (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16, Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, where they will be registered.—Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

NOTICE.—Verbal tenders will be received at the superintending engineer's office, on Monday, the thirteenth day of February, 1837, for the execution by contract, of the annual and special repairs to the buildings and works in the civil and military branches of the department, in the undermentioned lots. Reports and estimates of the quantities of labour and materials to be expended, will remain open to inspection until the abovementioned date, in the superintending engineer's office, where copies of the reports and estimates as completed, may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

A deposit of (100) one hundred rupees will be required from each bidder, to be forfeited in case of delay, evasion, or refusal to sign the contract.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lot 1. Annual repairs to the buildings and works in Fort George.
Lot 2. . Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . in the Castle.
Lot 3. . Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . in the Garrison.
Lot 4. . Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . in Colabah.
Lot 5. . Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . on the Esplanade.
Lot 6. . Ditto . . . . ditto . . . . at the Out-posts.

Special repairs to the buildings and works in six lots as above.

CIVIL BRANCH.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six, lots as above.

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above

Annual repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the general department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the territorial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the judicial department, in six lots, as above.

Special repairs to buildings and works in the marine department, in six lots, as above.

Annual repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Annual repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

Special repairs to the government house and buildings at Parell.

Special repairs to the government buildings at Malabar Point.

CHARLES WADDINGTON,
Capt. Superintending Engineer.

Bombay, Suptg. Engr's Office, 1st Feb. 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 15th February, 1837, *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale, at their rooms, a large quantity of valuable native Jewellery, consisting of Gold, and Silver Ornaments, strings of real Pearls, Diamond Rings, &c. &c.—Also, a handsome Silver Teapot, on stand, a pair of very handsome silver Curry Dishes, Pieces of Senna Cloth, Flannel, bundles of Wire Thread, Carriage moulding, dozens Glass Phials, Accordions, Patent ink bottles, bottle corks, an eight day clock by "McLeven"—An invoice of about 200 Hams, just imported, and a variety of household furniture, comprizing a handsome large Jackwood Bedstead with bedding and horse-hair mattrasses complete, a pair of jackwood couches, a sideboard, tables, wardrobes, chests of drawers, a very good toned cabinet piano-forte by "Butcher," of London, chairs, &c. &c.

AT NOON.—A saddle horse, rising 6 years old, a pony with saddle and bridle, a pair of Spaniel Dogs, and any carriages, or other cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 10th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 13th February instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH and Co. will submit for sale by public auction, at his residence in the Marine Battalion lines, the household furniture and property of Captain LAURIE, Artillery, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of Plate and Plated Ware, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, Painted ditto, Glass and Queen's Ware, Vase Lamps, round and square Tables, Work and Sofa ditto. Wallshades, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Sideboard, Cupboards, Bookcases, an excellent Pianoforte, by Butcher, in good order, Canary Birds in full song, Pictures, Books, &c. &c.

Also,--A neat Barouche, with a capital pair of serviceable Horses, a Bechoba Tent in good order, and a variety of choice Plants in tubs and pots. The property on view and catalogues are ready for delivery on the premises, or at the office of the advertizers —Nesbit Lane, 10th February, 1837.

AUCTION.—*Beck and Co.*, on Tuesday next, 13th instant, will put up for public outcry, at their Rooms, and dispose of chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz. An Invoice of Hardware, comprising razors, scissors, shoemaker's and sailor's knives, trunk locks, files of sorts, shoemaker's and glazier's hammers, fine pocket cutlery, pump tacks, &c. &c., a quantity of sporting gunpowder in 1lb cannisters, oilman's stores in variety, consisting chiefly of sauces, mustard, white wine vinegar, pickles, &c., a few cases of Hollands gin, about 100 boxes of excellent eau-de-colonge, French lavendar in half pints, a few kaleidescopes, sundry articles of useful household furniture, wines and liquors of sorts, and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, horses, and any other cattle that may be received.—Apollo House, 11th February, 1837.

GENEVA WATCHES.—*Beck and Co.* respectfully invite attention to a small assortment of Geneva gold watches, they have lately received for sale, of a superior description, and well worthy of attention.—Apollo House, 11th Feb., 1837.

FOR SALE.—*Yates and Co.* have just received the following goods for sale :—Town-made saddlery, comprizing,---Stuffed and plain saddles and bridles complete, black infantry officer's bridles, martingales, Chefney bits, ladies' saddles, hussar ditto, with appointments; buggy, tandem, and carriage harness. Also a large assortment of hermetically-sealed meats, soups, fruit, and vegetables; fish, and tripe; hermetically sealed stone bottled fruits, jams and jellies--in great variety. British fruit and prunes in Noyeau, a variety of Noyeaus; raspberry, cherry, lemon and gooseberry syrup; anchovy paste; horse raish; hams and cheeses; Sardinnes, fancy biscuits; pearl barley, bottled fruits; and some very superior Bengal goracco.—Meadow street.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co's.*, godowns,--Hock from *Mumm Giesler and Co's.* of the vintage of 1819, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

White Hermitage.....at 25 ditto.
Rampart-row, 11th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.---An excellent assortment of oil-cloth for rooms, staircases, buggies, &c.

2 Pieces to match, each 36 feet by 15. Chinese pattern, colors brown and green.
2 ditto ditto ditto ditto Fancy pattern colors brown and red.
1 ditto ditto } to match { 36 feet by 15 } Turkey pattern. Colors
1 ditto ditto } { 32 feet by 15 } green, red and white.
1 ditto 36 feet by 15. Persian pattern (very handsome.)
1 ditto ditto " " ditto, Chinese pattern; colors brown and green ditto.
1 ditto ditto " " ditto, Marble pattern: dark color.
1 ditto ditto " " ditto, Fancy pattern: colors red, blue, and green; very handsome.
1 ditto ditto " " ditto, ditto, ditto; colors blue and brown ditto.
1 ditto 52 " " 21. Marble pattern: light color.

Bordering to match the above in lengths of 72 feet and 22 inches wide. Ditto for staircases, &c. of different widths and patterns. A few pieces suitable for Buggies, &c. Also for sale—Three capital second-hand billiard tables; one 12 feet by 6 (formerly the property of *William Newnham, Esq.*) one 11 feet by 5½, and one 9 feet by 4½. The whole complete with balls, cues, &c. and in excellent order.—To be seen at *T. Ferrar's* warehouse.---Price moderate; for cash only. Cardiff Castle, 10th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A very superior double barrelled detonating gun, with case, &ca. complete, by W. Richards. A ditto ditto, by Williams. A double barrell'd detonating Rifle by Williams: also several excellent double barrelled guns for sale on commission. A very superior and tastefully fitted up Album, containing a great variety of valuable prints, colored engravings, caricatures, &ca. --Apply to Yates and Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assessor's Books of Assessment for the year 1837-38 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office, Mazagon, for one month from this date; during which period, and *no longer*, appeals will be received.

G. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 7th February, 1837.

જાહેરખબર

આ•લખેઆથી•ખબર•આપીએયજે•શ્રી મુમબઇ•શેહેરની•હદમાંનાં•ઘરોનાં•ટાકશા•બાબત•શને ૧૮૩૭ તથા ૧૮૩૮ નુ•દસ્તર જે•હાલ•ટાકશાનાં•પગશા•વશુલ•કરેછે•તેની આકોશમાં•શ્રી•અજઆમમાં•કુધાડુ•રાખુછે• આજ•દનથી•માશ ૧ એક•શુધી•જેકોઇને તપાશવું•હોએતે•તાંહાં•તપાશે•અને•એ• બાબે•પોતાની•અરજ•કરવી•હોએતો•તે• મુદતમાં•કરે—મુદત•પછે•શાંભલવાનો•નડી

તા•૭ મી•ફેબરવારી•શને ૧૮૩૭ અંગરેજી

જી—નોટન
પીશ•જુશ્તીશનો•કલારક•

શ્રી
જાહીર ખબર

ह्या लीहोण्या वरून खबर कळावी कीं मुंबई शेहरच्या हद्दीतल्या घराच्या टाकसा बाबद सन १८३७ व १८३८ साचा दपतरें जो सांप्रत टाकसाचे पैसे वसूल करीतो त्याच्या हाफीसांत मा जगावांत उघडो ठेवली आहेत आज पासून महीना १ पर्यंत ज्या कोण्हास तपासायाचीं असेल त्याणे तेथे जाउन तपासावा आणि ह्या बाबद आपला आर्जी करावयाचा असलातर तीतक्यां त करावा मूदत झाल्यावर एकनार नाहीं तारीख ७ वो फेब्रवारी सन १८३७ इंग्रेजी.

जी नोटन.
पीस जष्टीस क्लार्क.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 11th Feb. 1837.

FOR SALE.—The property of agentleman —A Tilbury on double springs, by Curtis with patent axletree and harness; has been driven only a few times. Price Rs. 800. Enquire of *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*—Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

FOR SALE, at the godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART and Co., the following wines :

Brown and Pale Sherry, in Hhds. at ~~Rs~~ 320 each
In quarter casks " " 160 "
Ditto in 6 dozen Cases " " 16 to 18 ℔ dozen
Port, in 3 dozen cases " " 20 ..... ditto
Claret ℔ Mexicain.
viz. Lafitte ..... } ~~Rs~~ 12 ℔ doz. in cases of 1 dozen each.
Latour ..... }
Leoville .. .. }
Mouton .. .. } ~~Rs~~ 10 ditto
St. Julian .... }
Barsac ..... }
Old,—Cherry & Raspberry Ratafia, at ~~Rs~~ 10 ℔ doz.
Pints in cases of 3 doz. pints.
Very old Cognac .. ~~Rs~~ 18 ℔ doz. } in cases of
Old Cognac .. ~~Rs~~ 10 to 12 ditto. } 1 dozen each.

Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

FOR SALE—At the godown of *Mr. W. S. Grey*,—Superior Madeira, in wood; received direct from Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira. Fine Sherry in wood. Port Wine, of Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. first quality. Hock. Curacoa. Marescheno. Old Tom and Geneva. Also, a handsome set of curricle harness.—Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines :--

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ℔ do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ℔ do.
Ditto in Wood at.... ~~Rs~~ 460 ℔ Butt, & 230 ℔ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....500 ℔ Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Remington, and Co's* godowns, —A fresh and superior batch of Phelan's Claret, in cases of one and three dozens, at 24 Rs. per dozen.—11th ruary, 1837.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co*.

G. and R. Blackburne and Co. Madeira.	Hhds. @ Rs	300
Do	Qr. casks	„ 160
J. Courtney's Sherry	Butts	„ 450
Do	Hhds	„ 320
Do	In bottle..14 to 20 ₱ doz.	

Gin and Old Tom @ Rs 15 to 25 ₱ doz. Hodgson's beer, bottled in September, 1836, at Rs 5 ₱ doz.—Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co*. Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 11th Feb., 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ₱ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 11th February, 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—Two.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen, at Rs 9 ₱ dozen, for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office. Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CLARET AND SAUTERNE.---These superior wines may be had in one dozen cases, for cash, at Rs 15 and Rs 12 respectively, on application to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes*, and Co.---Bombay, 11th Feb. 1837.

TO LET—BRISCOE LODGE, COLABA, for twelve months, certain. A most desirable residence in every respect, and having a covered tank which will contain 30 thousand gallons of rain water. For further particulars, apply to *Mr. Mc Leod*, Cooper's cottage, Colaba, directly opposite, or at the Mint, in the fort.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane; to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Back-bay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 11th February, 1837.

PREMISES TO LET.---A house in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Hathway.

A do. do. in fort, by Dhackjee Dadajee.

A do. do. in Colaba Western-side called *Retreat Cottage*.

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee* at their office in the fort.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

Ditto. Breach house.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. at the exchange of 2 | 0½d. ₱ Rupee: From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof. Bombay, 11th Feb. 1837.

BILLS on London, on sale, in setts of £200 and upwards, 30 days' sight, at 2*s*. 1*d*.---In smaller sums at 2 | 0½d. per Rupee. Apply to *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co*. —Bombay, 11th February, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Muncherjee Furdoonjee*, having contracted with *Nasserwanjee Manockjee*, and *Jareboye*, his wife, to purchase all that piece or parcel of ground, messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate without the fort walls of Bombay, at Chunney road, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the public road, on the west by a Chawl or Range of buildings belonging to *Hormasjee Bomanjee Varia*, on the south by a house belonging to *Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgur*, and on the north by a house of *Cooverjee Ruttonjee Jasawallah*, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. MORGAN and ARMITAGE, Attornies at Law to *Muncherjee Furdoonjee*, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 10th day of February, 1837.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએયજે—મંનચેરજી ૬૨દુનજીએ • ધેર • એક • જમીન • શાઠે • નશરવાં નજી • માંણેકજી • તથા • ફેની • ધણીઆંણી • જર બાજ • પાશેથી • વેચાતુ • લેવાનુ • શાટું • ફીધું છે • તે શ્રી • ભાફારફોટ • ચરની • વાડીનાં • રશતા • ઉપર • તેની • ઉગમન • દશા • ઉપર • ઉધાડો • રશતો છે • તથા • આડમન • દશા • ઉપર • ફોરમજજી • ભમંનજી • વાડીઆની • ચાલછે • તથા • દખરાણ દશા • ઉપર • પેશાતંનજી • મંનચેરજી • ચીચગારનુ ધેરછે • તથા • ઉતર • દશા • ઉપર • ફુવરજી • રટંન જી • જશાવાલાનુ • ધેરછે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએકલોક • અથવા • લોકોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશો • અથવા • બીજી • ફાંજ • રીતનો • દાવો • પોચતો • હોયેતો • તેનાંઓને • જાણ • ફરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • મીશીઅરરા • મારગીન • તથા • આરમીતજ • તે • મંનચેરજી • ૬૨દુનજીનાં • ધારાનાં • વકીલોને • જણેર • ફરે—મુદતપછી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ફબુલ • ફરશે • નહી—તારીખ ૧૦ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1837.

No. 65.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Major W. Stirling of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 9th of October 1834, and to Assistant Surgeon W Deacon, under date the 8th of January 1835, for the benefit of their health, is extended to the 1st of March next.

No. 66.—Assistant Surgeon S. P. Prichard, is relieved from doing duty in the Indian Navy, in which he has completed the prescribed period of Service, and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February, 1837.

No. 67.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date 31st ultimo, Surgeon J. Bird has been appointed to the temporary charge of the Native General Hospital, on being relieved from that of the European General Hospital by Surgeon Henderson.

No. 68.—Captain W. Burnett of the Left Wing of the Regiment of European Infantry, is allowed a furlough for two years to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 69.—The European Sappers and Miners of the Engineer Corps, being all employed on detached duties, the charges on account of the undermentioned Followers, and Allowances, are to be discontinued.

1 Bheastie, 1 Washerman, 1 Halalcore, 1 Sweeper	}	Rupees	27 8
Allowance for a Pay Serjeant		„	7 ..
Allowance to Officers in charge of Europeans		„	45 ..
		Rupees	79 8

No. 70.—2nd Lieutenant J. B. Woosnam of the Horse Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 71.—Lieutenant E. H. Hart of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 4th February, 1837.

No. 72.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to discontinue the practice of issuing Swords and Belts, without payment, to the Warrant Officers of this establishment.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1837.

No. 73.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Head Quarters of the Engineer Corps be removed from Seroor to Poona, and Seroor will cease to be a Military Cantonment. His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders on the subject as may be necessary.

2. The Medical charge of the Engineer Corps is vested temporarily in the Station Staff Surgeon at Poona.

No 74.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 3rd instant, First Hospital Assistant John Thomas, at present employed with the Field Detachment at Kusba, has been appointed to the Civil Department at Rajcote.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st January, 1837.

No. 9.—Lieutenant Boulderson, is allowed leave of absence, from the Presidency, for six weeks, on private affairs.

No. 10.—Assistant Surgeon S. P. Pritchard is relieved from doing duty in the Indian Navy in which he has completed the prescribed period of service, and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Winchester is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 2nd February, 1837.

No. 11.—An order by Commander Haines, permitting Mr. Cruttenden, Mate of the Palinurus to proceed to the Presidency on sick certificate from the 21st of November last, is confirmed.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E, M, WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February. 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit assistant surgeon Barrington, civil surgeon at Broach, to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language, with leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 15th proximo, and to place assistant surgeon Gibb, vaccinator N. E. D. of Guzerat, in charge of his duties, during his absence.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th February, 1837.

The reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. A. chaplain of Christ's Church at Byculla and Tannah, returned to his duty on the 15th ultimo, from the leave granted him on the 27th February last.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN—*Chief Secretary*.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1837.

Mr. W. Hart, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension of leave, from the 27th ultimo till the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1837.

Mr. A. Elphinston, sub-collector of Sholapore, is allowed an extension of leave for six months from the 19th instant, to remain at the Neilgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1837.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th May 1835, from the 20th November 1836, to the 23rd ultimo.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 6th February, 1837.

Mr. J. H. Crawford to be accountant general and revenue judicial and military accountant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Acting Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt to act as judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Mr. R. T. Webb, to act as register of the sudder dewannee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Mr. J. W. Langford to act as assistant judge and session judge, and assistant to the agent for sirdars at Poonah.

Bombay Castle, 3rd February, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George Noton to the office of Coroner of Bombay, in succession to Mr. Little resigned.

Bombay Castle, 8th February, 1837.

The judges of the sudder dewannee adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 30th ultimo, to Ray Sahib Poonjea Petamber, appointing him sudder ameen at Ahmedabad, in the room of Syed Mohummud Feynooloodeen deceased.

Mr. A. Bell, judge and session judge and agent for sirdars in the Deckan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days from the 13th instant under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Burrows, assistant in the Tuggee Department in Western Malwa and Guzerat, received charge of the duties of his office from Captain J. Hale on the 24th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday last, in the rooms recently taken and furnished for its accommodation: after some preliminary business, the following Report, exhibiting an abstract of the proceedings since the formation of the Chamber was read from the Chair.

REPORT.

1.—ESTABLISHMENT AND RECOGNITION OF THE CHAMBER.

The first Proceedings of your Committee were directed towards obtaining a recognition of the Chamber as a public body, from the Government of Bombay, to solicit its aid, and the co-operation of those departments of the Government which were connected more immediately with commerce, and to secure an advantageous connexion with similar bodies established at other places. With this view letters were addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, the Collector of Customs, the Revenue Commissioner, of Bombay—the East India and China Associations of London and Liverpool, the Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow and Manchester, announcing its formation, forwarding a copy of its Prospectus and Rules, and soliciting from each that degree of countenance or assistance which their respective positions enabled them to bestow. An early opportunity was likewise taken to address the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Madras, soliciting and tendering a mutual co-operation for the benefit of our common interests. To all these applications, with the exception of the Associations in Great Britain, from whom a sufficient time has not elapsed to enable replies to be received, the answers have been most satisfactory and encouraging, as will be seen from the following extracts.

From the reply of the Chief Secretary dated 15th October 1836.

"The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, views with great satisfaction the establishment, at this Presidency, of a Society with the designation, and for the purposes which you describe."

"2d—The Governor in Council, I am further desired to say, will, at all times be happy to afford to the Society, such information, connected with its design and objects, as may properly be made public, and, by every effort in his power to aid its exertions and promote its prosperity."

"3d—The Governor in Council will on the other hand, be gratified by receiving, from the society, any suggestions or communications, directed to the advancement of the commerce, or the improvement of the resources of the Bombay Presidency, or of British India."

From the Reply of the Collector of Custom.

"Accept my best wishes for the success of an institution which I cannot but think eminently calculated to promote the interests of the whole mercantile body."

From the Reply of the Revenue Commissioner.

"2d.—I have long been of opinion that such an institution would be of great benefit to the Commercial interests of the Presidency, and it is, therefore, with no small pleasure, I now see it successfully established."

"3d.—It will always give me great satisfaction to be able to assist in any way in furthering the views of a body, associated, like the Chamber of commerce, for the protection of the mercantile interests of one of the most valuable of the British Colonies."

From the reply of the Calcutta Chamber.

"Congratulating the Mercantile public of your Presidency, on the formation of an institution so well fitted to protect and to advance the interests of Trade, this Chamber, I am desired to assure you, will be happy on all suitable occasions to cooperate zealously with it, in the attainment of common objects."

From the reply of the Madras Chamber.

"I beg to express on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce here, their best thanks for the proposal contained in the concluding part of your letter, of which it will afford them great pleasure to avail themselves as opportunities offer, and in reciprocating on the part of the Chamber the like offer of cordial cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay."

So far the promises of support and cooperation were most encouraging, and it gives the Committee great pleasure to add, that on every subsequent occasion they have been fully redeemed.

2 PROTECTION FROM FIRE OF THE COTTON LODGED ON THE ESPLANADE.

The attention of the Committee was called, almost immediately after its formation, to the danger arising to this valuable property from the vicinity of tents for cooking, large fires burning in some instances within twelve feet from the bales, and threatening, from the known carelessness of native servants, a conflagration of a most serious kind and extent. They accordingly addressed a representation on the subject to Government and, after some intermediate correspondence and reference to the Engineer department, an additional space of 550 yards in length and 50 in breadth has been cleared and railed off for the deposit of Cotton, and all the tents and buildings removed 150 feet from its vicinity; the safety of this valuable property has thus been effectually ensured, and the original space allowed for the deposit of Cotton considerably encreased.

3 SHORTENING THE PROCESS OF ENTERING AND CLEARING SHIPS.

A letter of the 5th November was received from the Collector of customs, suggesting the advantage of doing away with the double lists of crew on entry and departure of vessels. This led the Committee to investigate the whole process of entering and clearing ships in this harbor which appeared unnecessarily and inconveniently tedious. It was found that the commander of a vessel, on entry, was bound to give two manifests, two lists of crew to different departments, besides separate reports to the Supt. of the Indian Navy, and Muster Attendant; and that, on clearing, he had to give four manifests on oath, three lists of crew to different departments, five certificates from different departments, four other lists of crew and arms, and that when, after doing all this, he at length got his port clearance from the Custom House, he was obliged to get it countersigned by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy in order that the latter might endorse on it a war notification, of no use whatever in time of pleace. The Committee addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary pointing out where these processes could be safely curtailed to the great convenience of the shipping business, and, after a reference to the several departments concerned, Govt. has sanctioned the abolition of *ten* of these forms, thus reducing the whole process at least one half-and has signified its intention to recommend the passing of a legislative enactment, which is found necessary to the effecting of a still further reduction.

4. MAGISTERIAL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH THE SHIPPING.

The inconvenience which was found to result from there being no magistrate in the Fort for three days in the week, and the hesitation, in several instances, of the subordinate police officers stationed there, to act without writen orders from the Senior Magistrate, thus rendering it necessary for commanders and officers to go out to Mazagon at the busiest period of their work, induced the Committee to address the Senior Magistrate on the subject, and a correspondence of some length ensued, which has terminated in that officer's proposing a plan for meeting the several inconveniencies pointed out, which plan is to be lithographed and communicated to every firm, and is to have a trial of three months; after which period, should it be found inadequate to the proposed end, he has agreed to make arrangements by which a Magistrate will sit in the Fort for a short period every day for shipping business.

5.—CREATION OF A FUND FOR CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE EXPENCE OF WIDENING THE APPOLLO PIER, AND OTHER WORKS CALCULATED TO GIVE FACILITIES TO THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON.

A report reached the Committee that it was in contemplation by Government to afford a greater facility to the importation of cotton by widening the Appollo Pier and that the necessary funds were to be raised by the imposition of a tax upon cotton—while this subject was under consideration a lettter was received from 25 importers of cotton—requesting the Committee to investigate into the charge of 10 reas per package levied by the Senior Magistrate for protecting the cotton on the esplanade—pointing out the unequal proportion of the same on bales and dokuras and requesting the Committee to make arrangements for having the payment to the Senior Magistrate and his officers reduced, and having the difference made over to the Chamber, to be appropriated to the widening of the Appollo Pier and other improvements for facilitating the trade in cotton—the Chairman was authorized to enter into communication with the Senior Magistrate on the subject, and an arrangement has been effected with that officer's concurrence, which will render the whole surplus arising from the reduced charge on the dokuras, available to the Committee for the purposes specified.

6. DETENTION OF VESSELS FROM THE NORTHWARD BY THE COMMODORE'S SHIP AT SURAT.

This in convenience, which formed the subject of a correspondence between the merchants and Government last year, has been resumed by the Committee, and the Revenue Commissioner has been solicited to have some arrangement effected, thro' the Collector of customs in Guzerat, which will effectually prevent a recurrence of the detentions complained of.

7. DELAY IN THE DELIVERY OF SHIP LETTERS

The inconvenience felt in the instance of the *Sylph* from China, some of whose packets were forwarded here from Calcutta four days later than the rest, led the Committee to address the Supreme Government on the expediency of an enactment to enforce the immediate delivery, on arrival in port, of all Ship letters. Letters were also addressed to this Government and to the Madras and Calcutta Chambers soliciting their cooperation, and the Committee have had the pleasure of learning that the evil has been already represented to the Calcutta Customs and Post office Committee, and that this body have recommended a legislative enactment on the subject, which may therefore shortly be expected.

8. DIVIDING PACKETS AND OTHER INCONVENIENCES OF THE POST OFFICE SYSTEM.

The first named evil has also been noticed to the departments above mentioned and a reply received from the Supreme Government, that the cause of the evil shall be enquired into, and a remedy applied.—The correspondence with this Government on the subject has led to to the appointment of a Committee, composed equally of public servants and mercantile men, to enquire into the present Post office system and suggest any improvements that c

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be introduced, a measure which will no doubt have the effect of rendering that department more efficient.

9 ABOLITION OF THE TRANSIT DUTIES.

The Committee addressed a letter to Government expressing a hope that this salutary measure, which has already been conceded to Bengal and Agra, would be ere long extended to Bombay, requested the Government to inform them if the Supreme Government had any intentions on the subject, and received a reply stating that "the strongest representations had been forwarded on the subject and that, though not authorized to hold out any promise whatever, Government hoped the boon which had been granted Bengal and Agra would not long be witheld from Bombay."

10 APPLICATION OF THE WAREHOUSING ACT TO BOMBAY.

Pending the discussion of this Act in Bengal the Committee drew up some suggestions on the modifications requisite in applying it to Bombay, which were submitted through the Chairman to the Committee appointed by Government to investigate the subject. As soon as the enactment was passed in Bengal the Committee addressed Government on the expediency of immediately declaring Bombay a free Port within the meaning of the act, subject if possible, to the suggestions of the local committee, and received in reply an assurance, that Government would use every means to bring it into operation, as soon as the necessary details of application to this Port were matured.

11.—RESTRICTIONS ON THE N. W. FRONTIER.

The effects upon Trade of the restrictions which Government found it necessary to impose along the N. W. Frontier, in consequence of the disease at Pallee, engaged the attention of the Committee, from their first adoption, and the Committee of enquiry appointed on this subject at the Presidency, have, with the consent of Government, kept our Committee acquainted with the reports received from and the orders issued to the local authorities on the subject of the disease. The latest accounts, the Committee regret to state, are of rather an unfavorable character, announcing that a disease, tho' differing in some of its principle symptoms from that at Pallee, yet equally fatal, has depopulated Joudpoor and is now raging at Jallore. Under these circumstances Government has not thought it prudent that the restrictions should be as yet relaxed, tho' a power of relaxation and total withdrawal has been vested in the local authorities, whenever they may deem it prudent to exercise it.

12.—ERECTION OF A NEW BUNDER AT AMLEE CREEK.

12.—ABOLITION OF EXACTIONS FROM VESSELS IN THE TANNAH RIVER.

14.—EXEMPTION OF LINSEED FROM DUTY FOR FIVE YEARS.

15.—EXEMPTION OF LAND IN THE DECKAN AND CONKAN CULTIVATED WITH COTTON AND SUGAR FROM REVENUE.

These several liberal measures in aid of the commerce of the Presidency were communicated to the Chamber by Government and the Revenue Commissioner, and formed the subject of some correspondence. The Committee took means, by circulars in the Guzerattee language, to make them as widely known as possible to the parties chiefly interested.

16.—TESTIMONIALS TO COLONEL CHESNEY AND CAPTAIN CHADDS.

The Chamber has done itself the honor, in a correspondence already before the public, to present Colonel Chesney with a sword, in testimony of the sentiments entertained by its members of the exertions of that enterprising officer and his gallant companions, in the attempt to open the River Euphrates to steam Navigation: and have originated, in correspondence with Sir Chas. Malcolm, a subscription for the benefit of the surviving relatives of the brave men who perished in the Tigris Steamer. The subscription now amounts to several thousand Rupees.

The Chamber has also originated a subscription for a testimonial to Captain Chadds for his exertions in suppressing Piracy in the straits, which amounts to Rs 4700 and was at a meeting of the subscribers, held on the 14th instant at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., allotted in the following manner.

For a piece of plute to Capt. Chadds.....£ 400
For five swords to be presented, with the permission of that officer, to the three Lieutenants, the master and officer of Marines.....£ 100

17.—DESPATCH OF THE HUGH LINDSAY STEAMER.

The rumour of positive orders from home against the Despatch of the Steamer this season, and of the intention of the Supreme Government to act upon them, led the Committee to address a letter on the 3d December to the Supreme Government, through the local Government, urging in the strongest manner upon his Lordship in Council the anxious desire of the mercantile community that the communication should not be interrupted at so critical a moment, and praying His Lordship in Council to order her transmission. The approval of the Bombay Government was solicited to this appeal and, in order to give it greater weight, the Chambers of Madras and Calcutta were requested to give it their support.

The Madras Chamber, immediately on receipt of our letter, cordially complied with our request, and the reply from the Calcutta Chamber, after stating the pleasure it would have given that body to have cooperated with us, had such been requisite, announced that the point had been already conceded, as made known through the Government Notifications.

The following Extracts from the CalcuttaChamber's letter are too gratifying to be omitted.

"The facility of keeping up Steam Communication by the Red Sea, is now too clearly proved and its importance is too widely felt, *to allow it to be doubted, that any suitable opportunity for employing it, within the command of this Govt; will be neglected* until the arrangements now in progress shall be matured, for establishing adequate means of maintaining frequent and regular communication between India and Europe, by that ronte.

"It is but justice to the present Head of the Govt. for "this Chamber to testify that His Lordship is no cold spectator of the operations of trade; but that alive to its interests, he is not slow in manifesting by his acts, how truly he is the friend of Commerce."

18—DETENTION OF THE HUGH LINDSAY AT SUEZ.

The day previous to the sailing of the steamer, the Committee addressed a letter to the Chief Secy. requesting to be informed of the exact period which the vessel would be detained at Suez, and directing the attention of Government to the heavy disappointment and inconvenience which would result to the mercantile community both here and in Calcutta, from any long detention at the present moment in hope of additional packets, as there was every reason to suppose that large remittances in Bills, to meet the cessation of Government advances on produce in India, were now waiting her arrival at Suez. In reply the Committee had the gratification of being assured that the Hugh Lindsay was to leave Suez on receipt of the London Mail for the 1st February, subject to a detention of 60 hours in case of its being positively known that passengers were en route from Alexandria to Suez, but in no other case, nor in any case to a greater delay.

19—OVERLAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOHAMMERAH AND BEIROUT.

On the 14th Dec. the Committee were informed of the intention of Government to establish, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government, which has since been granted, an overland communication for packets between Mahommerah and Beirout. The packets are to be conveyed from Mohammerah to Damascus on Dromedaries, and thence to Beirout on Horses—the following extracts from instructions to Mr. Hector, who has been appointed Dromedary Agent, will explain the other parts of tha arrangements.

EXTRACTS.

„6.—To enable one steamer to carry on this communication, and to secure the quick transmission of the Mails, the Governor in Council desires, that the Exchange should take place at Mohammerah.—For instance, arrangements will be made for the Packets leaving London in April, June, Augt. October, December and February touching first at Beirout, where they will deliver the mails to you, and you will bring them to Mahammerah between the 8th and 12th of the following month; and a steamer leaving Bombay the 1st of May, July, September, November January and March, will reach Mohammerah in 10 days.—exchange Mails, and return immediately.

"7.—The Governor in Council is pleased to Sanction the Establishment of a Coal Depôt at Mohammerah under your charge

"8.—To prevent this Plan interfering with any overland communication, that may be established by the Red Sea, arrangements will be made for the steamer from England touching first at Alexandria for the alternate months, (May, July, Sept. Novr. Jany. and March.)

20—REGULAR SUPPLY OF COALS IN AID OF STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A letter from the Military Secretary was received by the Committee, seeking information, as to the practicability of entering into agreements here for the supply of about 5000 tons of coal annually to be landed in Bombay, the Gulph and the Red Sea—the cost per ton and the best season for sending; to which the Committee replied that such an arrangement was perfectly practicable, and gave the details of information required, at the same time stating, that the exact amount of the utmost attainable economy could only be ascertained by Government inviting tenders.

At the departure of the Hugh Lindsay the Committee, with a view of strengthening any appeal from this Government to the Home Authorities in favor of steam communication, addressed a letter to the Private Secretary stating "that in order to contribute, in as far as lies within their own power, to facilitate so desirable a result, the merchants would most gladly unite to contract for supplying Government with the requisite quantity of coal, at the *prime cost* in Great Britain, foregoing every idea of profit in the transaction, and only stipulating for such additional moderate sum for freight as would save themselves and constituents in England from the absolute loss which would be incurred by shipping it as ballast, from the necessity of purchasing other ballast here on its discharge."—This offer being of course understood to apply to a regular and accepted engagement and not to casual consignments of coal from parties at home, over which they would have no discretionary power.

This communication Government aknowledged in the following terms.

"The offer made by the merchants of Bombay to unite to contract for the supply of coals, foregoing every idea of profit on the transaction, and only stipulating for such a moderate sum for freight, as would save themselves and their constituents from loss, is very highly satisfactory; and is the best practical proof that could be offered of the ardent wish which prevails amongst the mercantile community for the establishment of the steam communication with England.

In ignorance of the plans and intentions of the Hon'ble Court, this Government has no power to contract engagements for coal, but the Right Hon'ble the Governor requests that the Chamber of Commerce will have the goodness to appoint some Agent in England, who might wait on Mr. Peacock at the India House and enter with him into such arrangements as the Court of Directors might be pleased to sanction"

Letters to the above effect have been sent by the steamer, not from the Chamber in its collective capacity, but from several of the firms belonging to it, this being considered the more practicable course.

21.—ROAD TO AGRA AND IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee, by corresponding with the officers of Government and the European and Native merchants connected with the traffic of the interior,, have been for some time engaged in obtaining information which may furnish them data whereon to ground a representation to the authorities on this vital subject. One great point which it is their endeavour to fix, is to ascertain which out of several proposed lines of road would offer the greatest facilities to commerce and most improve the resources of the country—Khandeish, Aurungabad and the Oomrawutty districts are all most important to be opened; and if this could be obtained by branches from a trunk road, which should lead to Agra, it would be combining an incalculable amount of benefit in one uniform undertaking.—The Committee, encouraged by the display of public spirit at the meeting held at Agra on the 1st December, have entered into communication with Mr. Mansell, secretary to the Bombay and Agra road Committee—they are also in communication with a gentleman here, who has long taken a deep interest in the improvement of the country, and they are in hopes that the united exertions of so many parties towards the same end will succeed in accomplishing some important measures in this department.

22.—FREIGHT FOR A SUPPLY OF REMOUNT CAVALRY HORSES FROM THE CAPE.

In reply to an application on this subject from Government, the Committee have recommended that the agent at the Cape should be instructed as soon as he has purchased the horses to advise the Hon'ble Court to advertise for freight at home, recommending October and November as that Season of arrival at the Cape for which Ships can be got at the lowest terms, and at which the voyage thence offers the best chance of a safe arrival of the horses in India.—The Committee also suggested that horses could be purchased at a very low rate at Buenos ayres and Monte Video, where ships could easily touch on their way out, provided notice of freignt to be had there were given in Great Britain.

23. SECURITY OF ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.

In reply to an application on this subject from the Collector of Customs, who forwarded a plan for their opinion, the Committee entered into an examination of the subject and among other suggestions of detail recommended, as the most sure and least complicated mode of rendering these advances safe, that the Opium agent should be empowered to take from the parties receiving such advances such security as he might judge sufficient.—They disapproved of the proposal of imposing a percentage on the goods to defray the expence of an appraisal, and tendered their own services to the Opium agent whenever he might be at a loss as to the market value of goods: the Committee took occasion in this letter, in reference to advances on goods in Bond, to notice a point apparently overlooked in the warehousing Act, namely that all goods requiring garbelling would have to be removed for that purpose from the original Bond warehouse where deposited.

24. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TRANSIT DUTIES.

Government having requested the opinion of the Committee on this point, it was taken into consideration and brought before a special General Meeting, in conformity with a resolution of which, the plan described in the following Extracts was recommended.

"1st. With regard to the amount of equivalent, the Chamber is of opinion that a substitute duty which would now yield one half the nett amount of the transit duties, would in a very short time be doubled by the renewed stimulus which all the inland trade would receive from the abolitibn of these heavy restraints upon internal Commerce; the first point, therefore, on which they would offer a decided suggestion is, that the equivalent imposed should not at the present moment exceed one half of the full amount realized by the transit duties."

"2d. In considering upon what articles of Commerce this equivalant should be levied, it seems but fair that the commodities which will be relieved from the greater and more harassing burthen, should bear the lighter and less vexations duty to be imposed as a substitute."

"Upon the above two principles the Chamber would suggest, that, in lieu of the Transit Duties, a consolidated duty payable *once only*, should be levied either at the port of export or import, on those commodities now subject to the former; and that while the whole of the proposed duty, whether in the form of export or import should not exceed a half of the total of the present Transit duties, the commodities on which it may be laid should contribute as nearly as possible in the same proportion to that half as they now do to the whole of these duties.

* * * * *

"Before closing this subjec the Chamber directs me to state that besides the direct an recognized transit duties from which Government derives a revenue, there are, according to the information of the members, others not estimated exactly under that head, but equally vexations and injurious to Commerce.

"The first of these they understand to be *huqqs* of various kinds claimed by Native Chiefs, such as exist at no less than six places on the Thull Ghat road."

"The second they learn to be a species of Town duties paid on entering or quitting villages, which, they believe, form no portion of Government revenue, but seem to be a sort of private or municipal endowment."

"No scheme of abolition which did not include all these detrimental exactions, would, in the opinion of the Chamber, be effectual or satisfactory. They trust therefore that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council in considering the subject will embrace the means, by commutation or compensation of some kind, of removing these transit taxes as well as those from which Government itself derives a revenue."

"In conclusion the Chamber would recommend, as one of the most necessary points of detail, that, due provision having been made for the collection of the substitute duty at the port of export or of import, goods should pass thro' the country without any interruption whatever, the giving and demanding passes in the interior being a proceeding of a very vexatious character, and one which completely exposes merchants to the caprice of peons and other native officers."

25 WASTAGE OF SALT IN ITS TRANSIT FROM SHIP TO SHORE.

A letter on this subject has been received from the Calcutta Chamber, from which it would appear that the loss in transit is in most cases the result of fraud and rarely originates in the nature of the commodity.

It might be desirable for the Chamber to adopt some regulation for making the commanders of vessels liable for such wastage in excess of an allowed per centage.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF COTTON EXPORTED FROM GUZERAT.

The injury to the cotton trade arising from the mixture in the bales of seed and other extraneous substances, and the combining the worse with the better qualities of the material, has been the subject of a correspondence with the Revenue Commissioner and lately of a conference with Mr. Pelly; the only effectual remedy, in the opinion of the latter gentleman, is not to be derived from any legislative enactment, but from the rejection by the merchants of all inferior qualities.

Parties, however, who purchase in execution of orders and according to instructions received from England, often by ships chartered or consigned to them for cotton cargoes, are reduced to the necessity of purchasing the best in the Market at Bombay, even tho' that should be inferior. But in the interior much might be effected by parties giving strict orders to their agents there to reject inferior cotton, returning it hence when sent, and by employing other agents where their orders were not carefully attended to. Many difficulties attend this subject. The shortness of the period elapsing from the gathering of the pods to the shipment of the bales, previous to the S. W. monsoon, admits not of the same care in picking that might otherwise be bestowed, giving at the same time the seller consider able advantage over the buyer who is placed still more at the mercy of the former by the system of advancing upon the crops: all these circumstances, combined with the competition which necessarily increases as the short period before the monsoons becomes contracted, throw numerous difficulties in the way of improvement, and render the question of a remedy one of a very complicated character.

Among other plans recently proposed was one for the establishment, by subscription, of two or more agents in Guzerat for the purpose of selecting and purchasing cotton for the Bombay market and sending it down here to be sold by public auction in the same manner that opium formerly was; very serious obstacles, however, seem opposed to the working of such a plan, which must to a certain extent have the machinery and forms of a Joint Stock Company; and it is probable that each house may eventually have to employ its own agent in Guzerat. In the mean time the Chamber has authorized one of their members to purchase in his proposed visit to the cotton districts, two or three ton of kuppass cotton, to be sent home to the Court of Directors with a strong recommendation that a premium be offered for the best machine for cleaning it, as the American sawgin is found not to answer the Bombay cotton, and it is believed that the mechanists in England have never had the actual material before them to guide their experiments. It is possible that this gentleman, in executing this commission, will be enabled to collect information that may be useful in the consideration of this important subject, which the Committee will still continue to watch over.

27. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUGAR AS A STAPLE EXPORT.

The samples of Bassein Sugar forwarded by the Revenue Commissioner and the information communicated on this subject, as noticed under a subsequent head, have excited considerable attention from several of the merchants here; and it is probable that some well regulated attempt will be made to cultivate the manufacture of this staple, to which the quantity of Mauritius cane now propagated over the country and the remissions of Revenue on Sugar lands, are at present highly favorable.

28. INTRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

The favorable result of Mr. Mutti's persevering labors to establish the standard mulberry in the Deccan, as evinced in the Cotroor Baugh, gives rise to a greater degree of hope on this subject than was hitherto entertained: and as Mr. Mutti has now left the decision of the long protracted and injurious dispute between himself and his partner to the arbitration of the Chamber, one great and hitherto insurmountable obstacle to the success of his undertaking will be finally removed. Specimens of his silk now lie on the table and will be submitted for sale to the members, by auction, in order to test its marketable value, and afford encouragement to this persevering gentleman.

29. IMPROVEMENT OF THE FLEECE OF THE DECCAN SHEEP.

The increase in the exports of Wool during the last few years attracted the attention of the Committee and a paper submitted to them on the advantage of improving the fleece of the Deccan Sheep, by crossing the breed from importations of Saxon or Merino Rams from the Cape, led them to address a letter to the Revenue Commissioner on the subject, quoting the following favorable account of the issue of a similar experiment at van Dieman's Land from the Hobart Town Almanac of 1832.

"The introduction of the Spanish or Saxon sheep into the Island, tho' it has been the means owing to its comparatively small size, of reducing in some degree the weight of the carcass, has so improved the quality of the wool, that it is now our chief and most encouraging article of export The thanks of the colony are due to the gentlemen who have been cheifly instrumental in bringing about this desirable improvement, either by importation or by attention to the flocks themselves when introduced into the colony."

The reply of the Revenue Commissioner stated that a small experiment had already been made by Government the success of which had induced him to recommend the importation of twenty more Saxon rams from the Cape, and the Committee are in hopes that the trial may be still further extended.

30. CITRATE OF LIME.

A sample of this commodity was forwarded by the Garden committee of the Horticultural Society, and application was immediately made to the manufacturer, Mr. Sundt of Poona, for a quantity sufficient to send to England as an experiment; but, owing to the lime season having passed, Mr. Sundt has been unable to meet the requisition this year.

31. ARBITRATIONS.

In this branch of the Chamber's duties, two questions have been submitted by mercantile firms here for the opinion of the Committee and have been duly replied to, as recorded in the Register.

31. THE ADOPTION OF THE ACTUAL WEIGHT OF THE PACKAGES FOR TARE, IN LIEU OF A PERCENTAGE FREQUENTLY VERY FAR FROM THE REAL AMOUNT.

32 THE EQUALIZATION OF CREDITS ON SALES AND PURCHASES, BY REDUCING THE FORMER FROM TWO TO ONE MONTH.

These two points have been considered and decided on at a special General Meeting; the former has been universally approved, as has also the principle of equalization in the latter; the mode of effecting it, however, by reducing both to one instead of enlarging both to two, as originally advised by the Committee, is felt severely by the Native purchasers, A letter, complaining of the hardship, has been received from a numerous body of retail dealers, and is now in circulation among the parties who signed the original agreement, for their opinion; as it would not be competent for the Chamber to act alone in a measure to which there are now several other parties.

33. THE EQUALIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A letter has been addressed to Government by order of the Chamber, praying for the introduction, thro' the whole Presidency of Bombay, of one uniform standard of weight and measurement, in lieu of the many standards now prevalent, not only in different places, but, at the same place, in different commodities.

34. THE SUBSTITUTION OF DECLARATIONS FOR OATHS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

35. THE ABOLITION OF TOLAMMY FEES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE FOR WEIGHING, WHERE NO ACTUAL WEIGHING TAKES PLACE.

36. THE EXPEDIENCY OF PERMITTING FOREIGN COPPER ORE SMELTED IN GREAT BRITAIN WITH BRITISH CAPITAL TO BE IMPORTED INTO INDIA AT A LESS DUTY THAN FOREIGN SMELTED ORES.

The Collector of Customs has been, in conformity with a resolution of the Chamber, addressed on these points.

37. THE EXPEDIENCY OF SOME GENERAL REGULATION ON THE SUBJECT OF OPIUM PURCHASED HERE, WITH THE USUAL CERTIFICATES, FOR PARTIES IN CHINA, BEING DECLARED THERE OF INFERIOR QUALITY.

A correspondence has been opened with the General Chamber of Commerce recently formed in China, and their opinion solicited on this point.

38. THE GRANT OF AN ANNUAL DONATION IN AID OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

This grant was recommended by the Committee with a view of aiding an establishment, which, under proper management, and by undertaking experiments on a small scale on articles of produce recommended by the Merchants, bids fair to be of signal utility to the Commerce of Bombay—a resolution of the Chamber has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 500 for the present year.

39. REPORTS OF THE TRADE.

The Committee have commenced keeping a regular register of freights, exchanges, arrivals and departures of ships, with their import and export manifests; and are at present in correspondence with the Collector of customs to whom they have submitted a plan by which the Chamber proposes, in conjuction with that officer's department, to frame an accurate and comprehensive annual report of the trade of the Presideney.

40. INFORMATION.

The Committee has been favored by Government with large extracts of a very interesting character from the papers of Colonel Chesney on the Euphrates—they have received several communications from the Revenue Commissioner, giving valuable information on Tobacco, Linseed, Cotton, Sugar, and other articles of produce from Mr. Mutti on the Mulberry and Raw Silk, from Mr. Vaupell on Cotton, and from Narayan Christna Laud on the attempts, and the cause of their failure, to manufacture sugar at Bassein—they are at present collecting information on the trade from the neighbourhood of the Indus and have recently obtained permission to forwardthro' this Govt. a series of queries to Captain Burnes regarding the commerce, products and resources of Aufghanistan.

☞(Specimens of the manufactures of Tatta, which have arrived here in transitu to the Governor General, are at present, thro' the courtesy of Govt permitted to remain a few days in the Chamber for the inspection of the members.)

At the conclusion of the above Report the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Brownrigg, seconded by Mr. Lancaster.

"That the Report now read be approved and adopted by the Chamber; and that the thanks of the Chamber be given to the Committee for their very able Report and for having effected so much within so short a period from their formation."

Moved by Mr. Lancaster seconded by Mr. Wright.

"That copies of the Report be printed in the newspapers, and circulated in a pamphlet form among the members."

The Chairman took occasion to congratulate the meeting, now that the institution was fairly set a going, and their rooms appropriately furnished, upon the successful establishment of what had been so long desired in Bombay, a well organised Chamber of Commerce. He thought that all, who previously entertained any doubt on the subject, must now be convinced that a union of the commercial interests in a Chamber like this, could effect and *had* already effected what no individual merchant or firm could hope to do. One object of tha formation of the Chamber, "the encouragement of a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men," had already been attained, for at no period did greater unanimity prevail among a large majority of the mercantile community of Bombay than at the present moment. In conclusion, it gave him great satisfaction to state to the Chamber, in the name of the Committee, their unqualified satisfaction with the manner in which their Secretary had fulfilled the duties of his office: he had realized their warmest hopes and fully redeemed the highest expectations entertained from his services."

Some business of form and detail having been gone through, seven lots of raw silk, manufactured by Mr. Mutti at Cotroor-Baugh, were put up for sale and realized from 10½ to 12 Rs per lb.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and the meeting terminated.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
John Campbell	Messrs. Skinner & Co..	20th instant..	Clyde	
William.....	Do. Fergusson Turner & Co.	15th Do.....	Liverpool.	
Aliquis.....	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co....	25th Do.....	Do.. ..	St.Helena.
Upton Castle..	Do. D. & M. Pestonjee....	26th Do.....	London ..	
Good Success.	Do. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co..... ..	In all Feby ..	China	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.		Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	124		124
First five per cent Loan.....			
No. 320, a 1st class.....	106½		106
Second five per cent Loan.....	108	@	111
Third five per cent Loan.....	110½		110
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	106		105½
Bills on Madras, 30 days.....	100		99½
Bills at 6 month's sight.....	2 | 1½		2 | 1½
Canton Bills.....			
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222½		222
Sovereigns.hea	10½		10½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—11TH FEBRUARY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday.....	3 10	3 28
Sunday.....	3 48	4 5

Monday	4 27	4 53
Tuesday	5 25	6 4
Wednesday	6 46	7 29
Thursday	8 12	8 54
Friday	9 8	9 30

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Cornet James Taylor, Cavalry, from England.
Major Stalker, 19th Rt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt J. Forbes, staff, from Malligaum.
Ensign Scott, 17th Regt. N. I. from Hursole.
Asst. Surgeon R. Brown, staff, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. Lawrie, Artillery, to the Cape of Good Hope.
Bt. Capt. R. Farquhar, 6th N. I. to Surat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.—At Kirkee, on Tuesday, the 7th February, the lady of Captain Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart. 4th Lt. Dragoons, of a daughter.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Died, at Goa, on the 27th January, Rear Admiral Candido Joze Mouraó Garcez Palha, of the Portuguese Navy, in the 87th year of his age, after having honourably served his country 69 years.—He was a native of Portugal, and came out to India at the early age of 18. From his long experience and faithful service, he attained to the highest appointment in Portuguese India. He succeeded the late Vice-Roy, D. Manoel de Camara, as Member of the Government of Goa, having previously governed Demaun and Diu, and by his gentlemanly deportment and social qualities, he had endeared himself to a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he is deeply regretted.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

February 6th—Ship Earl of Balcarras, John Hine, Master, from London, 1st May, 1836. China 7th, and Sincapoor, 4th January 1837.

Passengers—D. L. Burn, Esq., merchant, and 9 Parsees.

" Do—Portuguese Barque, Volunteer, L. de Encarnacao, from Macao 20th December. Singapoor 6th January, Malacca 7th, Galle 12th, and Goa, 1st February.

" 7th—Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master, from Liverpool, 16th October, 1836.

" Do—Ship Caledonia, J. T. Lancaster, from China, 19th December, Touched at Singapoor.

Passengers—Mr. Davidson, Mr. Parlane, Rev. R. Nesbit, 10 Parsees, and servants.

" Do—The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, R Lowe, Esq. commander, from Bassadore and Muscat. Left Bassadore 21st, and Muscat, 30th January, 1837.

Passengers—Mr. Taylor, Cornet, Mr. Alexander, merchant, 3 Persians, 1 Armenian, 1 seapoy, and 5 European seamen. Spoke the private ship Col. Newall, on the 11th ultimo, off Bom Hill, bound to Bushire. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, was cruising on the Arabian side of the Gulph. The steamer Euphrates, left Bussorah for Bagdad, on the 12th December, 1836.

" 8th—The East India Company Schooner Shannon, Mr. A. Bolderino, Qr. Mr. from the Indus, 1st instant.

" Do—Ship Duncan, P. Cowley, Master, from Liverpool, 26th September, 1836.

Passenger—C. W. Stewart.

" 9th—Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowband, Master, from China, 25th December, 1836. Touched at Singapoor and Point de Galle, 20th January, 1837.

Passengers—Capt and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Fernandes, Mr. J. Baxter, Mr. Hunt, 1 Portuguese, and 63 natives.

DEPARTURES.

6th.—Brig Lady Grant, William Jeffery, Master, to China.

8th.—Barque Moffat, Thos. Bolton, Master, to London,

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris. Schooner Shannon and Sloop Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, William, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, and Duncan.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, Colombo, Nassary, Janet, Burong, Caledonia, and Lowjee Family.
STEAMER.—Indus
ARAB—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
FRENCH CORVETTE.—La Aube.
PORTUGUESE BARQUE.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1837.

We have been furnished with the report of the Chamber of Commerce, which we insert, and to which we refer our readers.

We have extracted from our file of English papers extending to the 14th October last, a variety of matter: from the tone of the leading article of the *Times* of the 14th, it might be inferred that the Melbourne Ministry was then in no immediate danger of dismissal. It would seem also from a variety of indications, that Lord Brougham was about to emerge from the silence and seclusion into which he had withdrawn during the last Session of Parliament, but whether any length of quarantine will ever restore him to the confidence and consideration of the country remains to be seen: between Lords Lyndhurst and Cottenham, however, his resumption of the Seals at any time appears very improbable.

Among the arrivals from India, we notice the following:—Richard Walker, Buckinghamshire, Brig Trinculo, Cestrian, Palmira, on the 1st October 1836, Canton, on the 29th Sept. Valleyfield from Colombo, Mermaid, on the 9th. Oct. Janet from Colombo, Hindostan on the 11th Oct. John Barry, on the 11th. Oct. Protector from Madras, and Vansittart, from China.

The following vessels may be expected:—Severn, to sail middle of Oct. Buckinghamshire 20th Nov. Palmira, do. Sarah, 7th Nov, Slains Castle 10th Dec. Edinburgh and Thomas Coutts in January.

The unpleasurable novelty of superintending those who are supposed only to frequent the shades never mentioned by Deans to ears polite, coupled with the early hour at which the review of yester evening commenced, prevented our personal observation; but relying on our military friends, we venture to assert that the martial bearing of the troops under arms—H. M. 6th Regt. of Infantry, the 15th, 16th and 23d Regiments of Native Infantry, and a battalion of Artillery—must have been highly gratifying to the experienced eye of the Right Honorable the Governor, to Lady Grant, and to Captain Perry of the French Corvette, *Le Aube*, in honour of whom the spectacle took place.

Great apprehensions appear to have been entertained in England during the end of September for the safety of the *Lord Wm. Bentinck* which sailed from Sydney on the 15th March 1836 for this Port, with the left wing of H. M. 17th Regiment on board, and arrived here on the 14th of June. The fears entertained appear to have originated from the following paragraph in the Newry Telegraph.

"We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from the wife of Major Bouverie, who was on board the *Lord William Bentinck* with his regiment, which indeed announces the wreck of that vessel, but, at the same time, conveys the gratifying intelligence, that "all on board are saved, except five," and that "all the officers escaped." We are happy in being the medium of giving this early and good news to those who had friends in the regiment."

It appears however, that Major Bouverie was not on board the *Lord William Bentinck*, having quitted the 17th some time before the regiment embarked from Sydney. Some of our readers may recollect him as a Passenger in the *Hercules* from Sydney to London, which lost her poop off the Falkland Islands, and was otherwise in circumstances of great danger, out of which the report respecting the Lord William Bentinck appears to have arisen

With those who take an interest in the progress of our convalescent station on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, we may be excused for expressing what has occurred to us during a brief visit to that delightful place, which, with all its charms both of scenery and of climate, and promoted as it has been by public patronage and individual zeal, has not perhaps met with the continuous attention which might have been anticipated from its solid claims to the consideration even of those who profess to be guided purely by utilitarian views.

Nearly thirteen years have now elapsed since the subject was first brought before the public by one who must always be considered as the founder of the place, by whatever name it may have been subsequently and not inappropriately designated; and though the next stage of improvement will probably under any circumstances be much accelerated in point of time, foreshortening to the utmost is so grand a principle as to all connected with a residence in India, that we venture to hope for its application at Mahabuleshwar. We say this in reference to a variety of improvements which we are happy to have heard are, or have been, or doubtless will be contemplated; and at the risk of being put upon the list of projectors, we proceed to enumerate them, to wit: the small steamer to ply across the harbour to and from Nagotna between the 1st of October and the 15th of June, with a post delivery from from the Hills at Bombay in something less than three days: a traveller's bungalow at the foot of the Par Ghant, and one especially at Malcolm Pait itself. We are at a loss to comprehend indeed why this last should have been so long omitted, while the principle of public accommodation has been recognised elewhere. The convenience would be great to those who might be hurried to the Hills by sickness or otherwise, at the season when houses are not procurable at short notice, and would afford a choice of ground as well as time for pitching tents, even with a strict enforcement of the three-day rule; and besides there would be many from Bombay and from the adjacent districts to whom a clear three days at the Hills would suffice. The situation of Mount Charlotte would be admirably adapted for the purpose, and the house itself might be made convenient with but trifling alterations; and we venture to predict that Government would be amply repaid, even if this were to be the sole consideration, by a levy of the usual tax. The noble lake, the circuit of which will equal that of the Neilgherries; and which is now planning under the well directed liberality of his Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, will, with its Yacht squadron in perspective, complete the view; or rather, much as we reverence the memory of Sir Sidney Beckwith, that view would be completed by a tasteful Church Spire. To descend however from scenery and the picturesque to detail and matters of fact: the distance from Bombay to the Hills viâ Mhar has been accomplished within the last month in less than thirty hours in a bunderboat and palankeen: an excellent macadamic road is now completing between Sattarah and Poonah at the expense of the Sattarah Government: our own roads through the Concan are improving (and there is still room for improvement) under their present able superintendance; and we believe that no house is now procurable at the Hills for the present season: but we refrain from particularising all that passes in our minds, from the apprehension that some shrewd and sagacious reader might transfer his Bank shares, and steal a march upon us while our present avocations confine us to Bombay.

We are glad to observe the return of Mr. Canning for the borough of Warwick; yet not without regret at the accession, to the anti-liberal party at home, of a name of which it might have been hoped, if not expected, that it would not be ranged under the banners of Sir Robert Peel: of the most insidious of the seven seceders from his Father's pre-eminence; and of whom, on that memorable occasion, that keen and caustic Father remarked, that he was happy at length to see the standard of opposition openly unfurled. It might also have been inferred from the adhesion of Lord Clanricarde, the brother-in-law of Mr. Canning, to the present administration, that he also would have supported a ministry of which some of the staunchest co-adjutors of his Father are now influential members. With whatever mixture of alloy however it may be accompanied, it is impossible to note without pleasure and gratification the entrance of his son into the House of Commons. Looking back to our list of transmitted political eminence from Father to son: from Burleigh to Cecil; from Chatham to Pitt: from Lord Holland to Charles Fox: from George Grenville to Lord Grenville: a combination of circumstance seems to mark out a like succession for the son of Canning. Entering on public life with a high personal reputation; in the sun, and not the shade, of that cold and jealous aristocracy, which would fain have overwhelmed his irrepressible Father; placed from the first in that pecuniary independence, the want of which so banefully influenced his Father's outset; rescued by an early marriage from temptation to the moral stains which marred the destinies of transcendant Fox: and carrying with him, to whatever party he may belong, the sympathies of the people from whom his Father sprung, and whose star ascended as he reverted to their cause, he surely presents the elements of extraordinary political promise. To these may be added the age of Lady Canning, which is not likely to interfere with the essential training of the Lower House; and his connexion with the Portland family, which has contrived to carry on the fortune of its founder, and to occupy for the last half century a leading position in the Councils of the country. There is yet another point. Warwick, from its locality as to Foxcote, the ancient domicile of the Cannings, may be an appropriate stepping stone to Parliament, but a stepping stone only. As far as we can judge from recollection, and from occasional gleanings of current information, a very strong feeling of regret exists amongst the unbigoted members of the University of Oxford, of all shades in general politics, as to the exclusion of the late Mr. Canning from his scholastic birth-right, the representation of his University. That exclusion was solely based on his undeviating and uncompromising support of the claims of the Roman Catholics; and it would be difficult to point out in the career of any other public man so marked an instance of disinterested consistency. For this he waived the foreign Seals on the formation of Lord Liverpool's ministry; and for this he was passed over at Oxford for Sir Robert Peel, who was then not much older than the present Mr. Canning. How deeply he felt the mortification may be gathered from the allusion of one of his later speeches In reference however to this once stirring question, the University of Oxford has subsequently evinced so marked a disposition to mete out impartial justice, to all connected with its honours and distinctions, in the ignominious rejection of its once favoured anti-Catholic representative, and the signal choice of its once anti-Catholic Chancellor, that it may not perhaps be absurd to anticipate that, coupled with the pretensions of his own distinguished degree, Mr. Canning may be designed for the only expiation that now remains, on the part of Alma Mater, to the manes of his defrauded Father; whenever the opportunity shall be afforded by the secession of either of the highly respectable Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, who now tenant the seats, once occupied by Sir William Scott, and aspired to by Sir William Jones.

We observe with regret, the death of Lord de Saumarez, a memorandum of whose services will be found in our extracts, and who stood in the same degree to Nelson, as Lord Hill now does to the Duke of Wellington. With all his splendid aggregate of service however, an antient name, and a competence to support the title, it was a mere chance that he died a Peer. He happened to be, as was Nelson also, a Whig: and for this deficiency as public men, the one received a Barony for the Nile, while Lords St. Vincent and Duncan had per saltum the higher grades; and Sir James Saumarez, on sending in an application at the close of the War, was answered by a frigid Treasury letter enumerating his several services, and the various quid pro quos bestowed upon them. As however a naval nomination was required to leaven the Peninsular batch of Peers, Sir Edward Pellew was selected, though at the subsequent extension of the order of the Bath, his services were considered to entitle him only to the second class. We remark on this as an instance of the system on which public honours were dealt with under the Tory Rule, and not with reference to the peerage of Lord Exmouth in itself, who, whether he had subsequently fought the Battle of Algiers or not, could never be looked on as an interloper on the list of Naval Peers.

CALCUTTA.

BANK OF INDIA.—For some time little has been heard about the grand project of the Bank of India. We now learn however that the projectors have not been asleep, and that letters received during the present week speak of the scheme with confidence as likely to be carried into effect upon a modified plan. In the mean time, the intended reference to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal has been made through the Court, and their answer, we understand, has already been given and despatched to England. The particulars of the answer we do not know, further than that it is against any coalition or incorporation with the new Bank. Of this negociation the proprietors have not yet been regularly informed and in consequence, a requisition is now in circulation to call a special general meeting for the purpose of discussing the subject. We hear that a late India financier of some celebrity is a considerable shareholder in the new Bank scheme.

It is also reported that the Bank Directors have come to the resolution of establishing a branch at Allahabad, to issue and cash notes on the same footing as the branches of the Bank of England. This proposition is said to have been suggested by a desire to remove every objection to the extension of the privileges of their paper, the Directors having asked Government to allow their notes to be received in the Collector's treasuries west of Benares, as they now are in those of the lower provinces. The Chamber of Commerce has supported this application. We have so often advocated the measure, that it is unnecessary for us to add that we hope the application will be successful. —*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 28.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS.—SEPT. 25.

The ministry of Spain is now complete. It is composed of men who would have been esteemed ultra-liberal a few weeks ago, but already the higher price for popularity is bid against them. Cardero, one of their colleagues, Olzago, Vigo, and others, men of Republican opinions, will form an opposition of the extreme left to the newly constituted cabinet, while the Carlists on the right will divide with the Republicans the small party which supported the ministry of Isturitz.

If we could rely on the latest intelligence from Madrid we should augur the advance of a crisis of the most important character. But it is now the cue of the French telegraphs to exaggerate the Carlist forces and depreciate the Queen's cause, as much as it was once their object to exalt the latter at the expense of the former. It is therefore with suspicion that we receive from such a source the intelligence of the union of Gomez with Cabrera at the head of 30,000 Carlists preparing to advance on Madrid, and of Rodil's having quitted the capital with its garrison to join Espartero and the other generals of divison, to meet and oppose the Carlist advance. The Carlist papers assert that Don Carlos has crossed the Ebro at the head of Villareal's army, to join with Gomez and Cabrera, and that he trusts to his faithful people to follow him in triumph to Madrid. Until these statements shall have been confirmed or contradicted, the other points in the news from Spain are of inferior interest.

The French ministry is now formed, as far as regards the *personel*; General Bernard having assumed the functions of War Minister, and the Deparment of Public Works being vested nominally in M. Martin Du Nord. The reason of these appointments is the old one of necessity. General Bernard has accepted with reluctance a post which, however, if military talents can fit him for the discharge of its duties he is certainly not unworthy to hold; and the new Minister of Public Works is, like the President of the Council, Marshal Mole, confined to his apartments by serious indisposition. The state of affairs in Spain imperiously demanded that a ministry complete in its departments should be quickly organized, and we hope that to the love of country some personal prejudices may have yielded. The Russian successes and intrigues in the north will come to add their embarrassments to the already existing difficulties of French diplomacy, and a ministry, for the occasion ought not to be severely criticised. The appointments are like those of every Cabinet for the last five years, merely provisional. The struggle between the crown and the people must be more advanced before a strong or a popular administration can rule in France.

The progress of affairs in the East developes, somewhat prematurely, the designs of Russia in that quarter. Turkey has completed her last payment of thirty millions of piastres, and is out of debt to the Autocrat. There is no longer, therefore, an excuse for the oppressive guardianship of Russia, and the opportunity has at length arrived when she can no longer disguise her projects, and when every movement she takes must more or less betray her secret and insidious policy. By the last intelligence from Teheran, we learn that Persia has resolved upon the prosecution of her contemplated expedition to Herat, against which our minister, Mr. Ellice, has formally protested. The pretext upon which this expedition is affected to be undertaken is the danger to which our Indian frontier is exposed from the hostile attitude taken by its immediate neighbours; but the notorious facts that the Persian minister, with whom the measure originated is a creature of Russia, and that the Russian minister himself has avowed his approbation of the proceeding by offering to take a personal share in it, sufficiently prove, if any proof were wanted, the projects of Russia in the direction of Circassia. The conduct of Russia towards the independent Circassians has for some time attracted the attention of Europe, and it is now evident that she only waits to possess herself of that province, and to secure her communications with Georgia, and her conquests south of tha Caspian, in order to commence at once those operations which she has long meditated, and which have been gradually approaching to maturity since the days of Peter the Great.

The possibility of reaching India through the assistance of Persia is no longer a speculation: the time is past for weighing the means and the difficulties. If measures be not speedily adopted to check the advance of the Czar, we shall find, when it is too late, that while we have been calculating the chances, Russia has been employed in turning them to advantage. The consideration of these circumstances gives increased moment and urgent importance to the question of steam communication with India, which now, more than ever, becomes a matter of paramount interest to this country. The necessity of establishing a means of procuring speedy and frequent intelligence from our Indian possessions, is pressed upon our attention by those events with new and irresistible force. If our government do not take immediate steps to meet the expressed desires of the Indian community on this subject, it will expose itself to the serious accusation of having neglected one of the most responsible duties committed to its charge. Even were the expenditure required for the purpose as great as it was estimated in the parliamentary report—which has since been shown to have considerably over-rated the probable amount—it would become imperative upon us to incur it, if we would presesve our Eastern dependencies, and afford to them that protection which they have a natural right to look for at our hands. We trust that the petitions which have been received in this country from India will be acted upon promptly by Parliament, and that one of the first measures of the approaching session will have for its object the accomplishment of an undertaking in which the permanent welfare of so many millions of our fellow-subjects is so deeply concerned.

DEATH OF MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.

(FROM THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, OF SATURDAY.)

It is with feelings of the most poignant sorrow and regret, that we announce the death of this distinguished and highly gifted vocalist, who expired last night at the Mosley Arms Inn, in this town. after an illness of nine days, the commencement and progress of which have been detailed to our readers in former numbers of the *Guardian*.

We stated on Wednesday, that up to the preceding evening Madame Malibran still continued in a very feeble state, with much fever. From that night she continued gradually getting worse, apparently sinking into a state of stupor, with a pulse becoming more and more languid, and with other symptoms of the most alarming nature. About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon she became insensible, and her general condition so alarmed her medical attendant, Dr. Bellomini, that after suffering considerable, anxiety, he determined to call in some skilful surgeon, with whom to hold a consultation on the case. Accordingly, about seven o'clock that evening, he sent for Mr. William Lewis, of George-street, who, from the state of her pulse and her insensibility, was strongly impressed with the conviction that she could not recover, and, in short, that she was then fast sinking under her malady. Dr. Bellomini, we understand, asked Mr. Lewis whether, in his judgment, Madame Malibran's state of pregnancy materially affected her in relation to the disorder; and Mr. Lewis, we believe, gave it as his decided opinion, that it did not, as she was in an early, and not, as has been stated, in an advanced state of pregnancy. Since the hour already mentioned, this highly gifted woman continued gradually declining, without rallying for an instant, except once yesterday morning, when she took a little liquid (barley water) from her husband. At nine o'clock last night not the slightest hope was entertained of her recovery, and, indeed, her death was hourly expected, and the melancholy event took place precisely at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock; and to which time she had continued to sink without regaining her facultins for a moment.

From the commencement of her illness Monsieur de Beriot has scarcely left the sufferer for an instant, excepting when engaged in the performances of the festival, and every one who has had an opportunity of witnessing his affectionate solicitude, his trembling anxiety, his fears of anguish at beholding the prostrated strength and pitiable condition of a wife on whom he is said to have doated to distraction, speaks of him as one of the most devotedly attached husbands. Want of rest and anxiety have very much affected him, and serious apprehensions are entertained for his health. The affection which, on all occasions, he manifested for the deceased appears to have been reciprocated by her with equal tenderness. Though at that time suffering severely, she betrayed the greatest anxiety to know how Monsieur de Beriot had been received at the Thursday evening's concert, as she was apprehensive, that his feelings and fears for her would unnerve him, and probably prevent him from doing justice to his own great and peculiar powers as a performer. When told that his concerto had been greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, a placid smile brightened her pallid face, and she appeared to rejoice in her husband's satisfactory reception.

It was at first intended, that Monsieur de Beriot should remain at the inn all night, but, finding himself entirely unable to rest, having indeed scarcely slept or tasted food for the last two or three days, Dr. Bellomini thought it best, that he should immediately return to London. A carriage and four was accordingly prepared, and about half-past one o'clock this morning Monsieur de Beriot, accompanied by Dr. Bellomini, quitted Manchester, a place which to him must ever be attended with recollections the most poignant and distressing. Instructions were given for the interment, which will probably take place on Wednesday or Thursday next, but at which of the places of sepulture we do not yet know. Madame Malibran de Beriot was 28 years old, so that she was in the flower of her age, as well as in the zenith of her reputation, when the hand of death fell upon her.—*Albion, Sept.* 28.

THE LATE MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.—We have heard singers, in years gone by, of whose powers we cherish a vivid and grateful recollection, and we look around those who are living for some of present excellence and greater promise; but in Malibran were united all the powers and capabilities, all the gifts and graces that were scattered among her predecessors and contemporaries. She was the very impersonation of the vocal art; every depth of which she had fathomed—every elevation attained. Nature had been most bountiful to her; her voice was unrivalled for compass, volume, and richness; her mind was powerful, her penetration quick, her talent wide and large. Whatever she undertook to do, she did well; and the rapidity with which she grasped at and attained acquirements of various kinds was marvellous. She had an innate perception of beauty and grace in every art. We have discoursed with her about picture and architecture—about the Latin classics—the poetry of Dante and of Goethe—the drama of England; and found a mind not tinged but impregnated with a love of every country and age. Her mind was perpetually athirst after knowledge. Accident had facilitated the natural quickness with which she acquired languages: she could scarcely be said to be the property of any country—she was emphatically and almost alone a European. The reply to an inquiry which we once made, after hearing her converse with equal facility in several languages—of what country she was—we distinctly recollect: "I was born," said she, "at Paris, in the parish of St. Pierre; my father, as you know, was a Spaniard; therefore, French and Spanish I learned as every child learns a language; early I came to England, and after residing here for some years, where I studied your language closely, I went to the United States"—one of her indescribable looks accompanied this part of her narrative—"there my English was kept up—not, I believe, improved: the Italian Opera House has been the cradle in which I was nursed; and German I have acquired that I might grasp and enjoy its musical wealth—that I may speak it with facility and every day, my own servant is a German. There! that is the history of my being so learned!"—*Spectator.*

ATTACK ON ST. SEBASTIAN.—REPULSE OF THE CARLISTS.

The following interesting account, from our correspondent, of the affair at St. Sebastian, was given in a second edition of our yesterday's publication:—

ST. SEBASTIAN, OCT. 2. Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were startled from sleep by the roar of artillery proceeding from the war-steamers in the bay and battery on the islet of Santa Clara, in consequence of the advance of the Carlists in some force to attack the positions to the extreme right occupied by the Chapelgories and the 7th Regiment of the Legion. At the first sound of the cannon the town was all a foot, and numbers hurried up to the Castle-hill to catch a view of the military operations, which however on that side were neither very destructive nor interesting, the attack of the Carlists on that point being evidently a feigned one, and meant only to draw attention from the real point of assault, which was on the lines opposite the fortified hill called the Ametzagana, extending from the fort of Alza to the batteries erected on the heights over the right bank of the Urumea. From a Carlist fort on the Ametzagana, nearly opposite Alza, was heard as day broke the unusual sound of artillery, three guns, one of large calibre, a 24-pounder, having been brought up and planted there during the night. Under cover of these guns a considerable body of the Carlists descended the hill, crossed the valley, and made their way up the high grounds towards Alza, almost without having been perceived; however, at that moment, the increasing dawn making objects more distinct, the Carlists were given such a warm and rapidly repeated reception of round shot, grape, and rockets, that they quickly wheeled face about, and being at the same time charged in the most gallant style by detachments of the 3rd and 9th Regiments of Legion, they retreated down the hill in more than double quick time, and regained in some confusion and with no little loss their former eminence. After this failure on the part of the Carlists, they commenced a heavy fusilade from behind the breastworks and intrenchments that run along the whole extent of the ridge of the Ametzagana, which fusilade was vigorously responded to by the Anglo-Spanish force on the opposite lines, and kept up on both sides with scarcely a moment's interruption until 6 o'clock in the evening. During the entire of the same period the whole line of batteries, under the able direction of Colonel Colquhoun, commencing with that on the heights immediately over the convent of San Bartolomeo, close to the town of St. Sebastian, ending with that of Alza, and comprising in the intervening space the two batteries of Colonel Shaw, one an eight-inch howitzer, one the Royal British Marine battery, &c., kept up an incessant discharge of round grape, and spherical shot and shells. Great numbers of these discharges particularly those personally directed by colonel Shaw and Captain Howe, of the Artillery, were calculated with such beautiful precision as to insure the most destructive effect upon the enemy, and the ravages occasioned by many of which were distinctly visible from the confusion that followed in the Carlist intrenchments and the number of bodies that were seen borne away Nor during a part of this time was the Carlist battery on the Ametzagana idle or ineffective. The guns were plied with activity, and killed some 10 or 12, and wounded several more, in and about the fort of Alza. However, after a few hours, two of them became silent, one of which, it is said, was dismounted, and the other was supposed to have burst, the sound of an unusual explosion having been heard from that part of the hill where they were planted. At 2 o'clock also the remaining and larger gun ceased firing, it is supposed from the want of ammunition, and did not recommence until 4 o'clock. About 9 o'clock, the Carlists showing a disposition to renew the attack on Alza, the 1st Regiment of the Legion was ordered thither from Passages. Soon after its arrival, a Spanish regiment having hesitated to attack a forward position just occupied by the Carlists Colonel Kirby, who commands the 1st, put himself at the head of a company of that regiment, and, dashing forward in the most gallant manner, drove the enemy from the position, not however without receiving in the execution of this daring exploit a rather severe wound from a musket shot, which perforated the right arm and wounded, without lodging in, the side. At the same moment Major Stuart, of the same regiment, who was coming up to the support of his colonel, was shot by a bullet in the right breast, which however fortunately inflicted only a flesh wound. Some time after, and on a part of the lines near to Alza, where the shots rained thickest, General Evans had his right ear grazed by a bullet, but the inconvenience from which was considered by him too trifling to prevent him from continuing to direct the operations until their final close. Later in the day, and in the same neighbourhood, Captain Backhouse, of the Artillery, one of the most sprightly and life-enjoying spirits of the Legion, and moreover an excellent officer, met his death-wound from a bullet that pierced his brain, whilst directing the operations of the rocket company. About an hour before I met poor Backhouse in another part of the field, and after a hearty shake of the hand asked him how they were getting on; to which he replied in his characteristic manner, and loud and cheering tone of voice—"Oh, d—n it! we are knocking them about like bricks." Besides his death, Legion has also to regret the loss of two other fine young men and promising officers.—Lieutenants Gartland, of the 10th, and Jackson, of the 3d; the latter, I believe, the only and dearly cherished son of a widow. Poor Jackson, from his youthful cheerfulness of the disposition (for he was quite a lad), and his gentlemanly manners, was a general favourite with his brother officers, and is very deeply regretted. Of poor Gartland it is but justice to his memory to state, that, on my entering the house (not far from the spot where he fell), where he lay stretched in death, I found some of the soldiers of his regiment weeping over the body and bewailing him as one of the kindest and most considerate officers that soldiers could wish to have, for although but a short time with the regiment he had already gained the respect and affections of those under his command.

In the course of the day the Carlists made several attempts to approch the fort of Alza, but though coming on with a formidable show of resolution, they were as often flung back by the impetuous and determined intrepidity of the regiments of the Legion. On some of those occasions the 1st Regiment of Lancers had occasion to come into play, though the ground was far from being favourable to cavalry operations; however, they made two or three briliant charges, in the execution of which they had two officers and 11 men wounded, and lost 13 horses. Where all fearlessly and faithfully did their duty, it would be difficulty if not invidious to point out particular officers or particular regiments. It cannot, however, be unfair or out of place to state, that the brigade commanded by General Fitzgerald was constantly engaged under fire, and firing from 5 o'clock in the morning until noon, when, from the complete exhaustion of the men, and their muskets having become foul from the incessant discharges, it become necessary to relieve them by the brigade under General Chichester. From noon until 6 o'clock p. m. the officers and men of General Chichester's brigade carried on the business of the fray with the same cheerfulness discipline, and courage, as those had evinced whom they relieved. With regard to any substantially beneficial result to the Legion from this long day's fighting, during which several hundreds of shot, shells, and rockets, were expended, and, probably, near 300,000 rounds of ball cartridge (on both sides) fired away, it is difficult to speak for, in fact, the only satisfactory result there appears to be is that of furnishing an incontestable proof of the high degree of efficiency and soldier-like conduct in the field to which the Legion has arrived through so many obsacles privations, and discouraging circumstances. Of this no better proof can be given than the eagerness of the men, after being engaged in the field and under fire for thirteen hours, to charge up the steep sides of the Ametzagana-hill, and storm the deep intrenchments and high breastworks of the enemy on its ridge. This feeling expressed itself almost in murmurs amongst some of the regiments at being withheld from attempting this feat. As to the positive loss occasioned to the Legion by the day's fight it is easier to be precise. The deaths were about 40, in which number were 3 officers. The number of wounded was about 220. There were no missing nor prisoners. The loss of the Spanish troops engaged was in killed and wounded about 140, among which were 2 officers killed, making in all on the Anglo-Spanish side a total loss in killed and wounded of 400. The casualties on the part of the Carlists must have been much more considerable, as, besides the loss from the bayonet and the continued discharges of musketry, the destruction by round shot, shell, and rocket must have been very great, so many of these discharges having been directed with such precision. If the reports of some peasantry who have come in are to be believed, their loss amounted to between 700 and 800, of which nearly one half (a large proportion) it is said were killed. On some of the outposts they admit themselves a loss of 300 wounded. To this is to be added the shame of discomfiture, as they being the attacking party were foiled in all their attempts, and flung back from every position they attempted to occupy with loss and confusion. But after all this fighting and turmoil, the enormous expenditure of ammunition, the deplorable loss of human life, and mutilation of limbs to which many of the wounded must submit, the plain straightforward sense of England will scarcely fail to look for the *cui bono*, and ask how far has the Queen's cause been advanced by the affair of the 1st of October? To such a question the only answer can be, that her cause has not been advanced by it in the slightest degree. But where lies the fault of this? Surely not in the soldiers, officers, or commander of the Legion, who have all nobly done their duty; but it lies where so many other grivous faults lie—in the wretchedly inefficient system upon which the public affairs of this country have been, and are, conducted, or rather misconducted,—a system marked by a total insufficiency of the means to the end, by a rash commencement of operations without the slightest forethought or preparation for their continuance and successful conclusion, by the absence of a prudent co-ordination in their plans, and by the utter neglect of co-operation between those charged with their execution. These are amongst the principal causes that have hitherto paralyzed the exertions of the Legion, and prevented it from becoming a powerful instrument, which it is now perfectly fitted to be, for bringing, with even only a moderate degree of co-operation, this execrable warfare to a speedy close. But instead of being thus employed, it is kept here "cabined, cribbed, confined," in the petty space shut in by the lines of St. Sebastian. That this nullifying system could have been persevered in under Cordova no one now doubts, but better things were expected from his successor, Rodil. However, one almost of his first official acts has been at variance with these expectations, for he had but just entered upon his office as commander-in chief when he sent down a peremptory order for two of the best regiments belonging to the garrison, and mustering 2,000 men to be withdrawn from it, and to join his army of reserve. But, peremptory as this order was, it could not be executed for want of funds, and it was not until six days after its receipt that the regiments in question were enabled to embark, by General Evans making them an advance for their most necessary expenses from a sum just received for the use of the Legion. Intelligence having been received that San Pablo, with about 3,000 Carlists, had marched into the Asturias, it was resolved to endeavour to get the start of and intercept them, by sending these two Spanish regiments by steamers to Gijon, a port in the Asturias. This clever and very practicable plan was, however, frustrated by the usual incoherent and irregular manner in which public affairs are carried on in this country. The steamers conveying these troops, having touched at Santander about the same time that Castor and a few hundred Carlists were heard of at some leagues, distance in the neighbourhood, the money-scrapers of Santander, becoming alarmed for their dollars, and General Iriarte sympathizing in their fears, the two Spanish regiments, who might have done essential service to the general cause if allowed to proceed to their destination, were, on the contrary, ordered back to the eastward several leagues, and landed at Santona, there to wait and secure the *comerciantes* of Santander from the very remote chance of any detriment happening to the hard dollars or salt fish and flour. This is a specimen of the way that the affairs of the public weal are carried on in this country.

OCTOBER 5.—The Pluto steamer not having been yet able to start, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather that has prevailed here for the last two or three days, I am enabled to add some further particulars to those given in my preceding letter. It appears, if concurring accounts from various quarters are to be relied on, that the loss of the Carlists in the affair of the 1st instant was still more considerable than what I first mentioned Letters received from Bayonne put it down at 1,000 killed and wounded; and a communication from the Governor of Behobia makes it amount to 1,500. However beyond the truth these numbers may be, no doubt can remain of the destruction having been very considerable, for we have positive information here that the number of wounded was so great, that it became necessary, from the want of accommodation and surgical assistance, to transport a large portion of them to Tolesa. It is also known, that amongst the killed there is one of their cleverest chiefs, Arana, and several other officers. It appears that great numbers of the shot and shells which went clear over the ridge of the Ametzagana told with most destructive effect amidst the reserve corps stationed in the valley on the other side of the hill. A report prevails here to-day that the Carlist chief Cabrera has been taken in Arragon, after the partial destruction and total dispersion of his band; also that 19,000,000 of reals have arrived at Logrone for the payment of the Spanish troops.

The day before yesterday the last sad honours were paid to the remains of Captain Backhouse and Lieutenant Jackson, who fell in the field on the 1st inst. The coffins bearing their arms covered with crape, and that of Captain Backhouse, being overlaid with the Union Jack, he having been formerly in the navy, were followed by General Evans and his staff, all the principal officers of the Legion, and as many of the others as were not on duty. After traversing the Plaza and some of the principal streets, the procession moved slowly up the steep path that winds round the sea-side of the Castle-hill until it had attained within a few hundred feet of the summit, upon which sits "in cloud-capp'd majesty" the castle itself. There upon a little plateau, fronting the wide expanse of the Bay of Biscay, were prepared "the lone couches of the soldier's everlasting sleep." The scene at this moment was in the highest degree impressive. The sombre and military insignia of the coffins, borne by soldiers, the varied and brilliant uniforms of the officers, the funeral guard with trailed arms, at all times an imposing spectacle, was on this occasion rendered infinitely more so by the sublime aspect of the mountain and ocean scenery around, whilst its touching effect was rendered still more deeply felt by the beautiful and melancholy strains of the Portuguese Hymn to the Virgin, which were floating round, re-echoed by the rocks, and accompanied by the wild murmur of the ocean waves that broke at their base. The funeral service was read with deep and manly feeling by Colonel Colquhoun, and the responses given by Colonel Shaw, both poor Backhouse's superior officers. As the graves were filled up, and the last farewell volley fired over the remains of their former comrades, there may have been dry eyes, but there was not, certainly, a heart that did not deeply and sincerely breathe a prayer for rest to the souls of the warriors. The remains of Lieutenant Gartland were attended by the officers and soldiers of his own regiment to the Spanish cemetry, in which, he having been a Catholic, they were allowed to repose.

Amongst the singular incidents that marked the affair of the 1st instant, one of not the least extraodinary was the manner in which a 24-pound shot from the Carlist gun on the Ametzagana took effect upon an ill-fated horse. This animal, on which was mounted at the moment Adjutant Foreman, of the 4th Regiment, was struck by the ball in the head, which it shattered into a thousand places; it then entered the chest, made its way right through the intestine, and out at the other extremity of the body; after which it took clear off a Chapelgory's thigh, and wounded severely, but not dangerously, an Irishwoman, who was in the family-way and had another child in her arms. The most strange part of the fact is, that the rider escaped unscathed, receiving no other injury beyond rather a smart shock to his nervous system. A few minutes after this strange event I rode up to the spot, and never before beheld so hideous an object as that exhibited by the mashed and mutilated remains of the horse. There was not the slightest trace of its head and neck, but, instead, a wide and gory aperture in the chest, with a corresponding one at the other extremity. Verily the rider may challenge all England, and the world to boot, to equal him in such a feat of horsemanship. Even the bold Osbaldistone himself would, I think, refuse to bestride a horse through whose body, whilst he was on it, a 24-pounder was to be sent, turning almost, literally speaking, the animal's inside out.

The following additional documents have been supplied since from the agents of General Evans in London:—

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

"*San Sebastian, Oct.* 2.—"Most excellent Sir,—I had the honour to inform your Excellency on the 28th ult. that, in obedience to your Excellency's orders, I had embarked and despatched to the westward a strong brigade of Spanish troops, to be available either for the pursuit of the predatory columns of the rebel chief Sanz, or to reinforce the army of reserve. This large diminution of our strength here appears to have determined the enemy to make yesterday a general attack on our lines; in which I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that they were completely foiled and repulsed with very heavy loss on every point.

"During the preceeding night they concentrated on the fortified heights of Ametza all the troops, reinforcements, and armed peasantry which they could collect from the different points of the province. They also placed in battery on this commanding position several pieces of heavy artillery. From the front of our line of cantonments to the Ametza is not more than 500 yards.

"The action commenced while it was yet dark by a feint against our extreme right: at the same time a real and vigorous attempt in force was made against our left with a view of carrying by a *coup de main* the post of Alza. This was signally defeated by the gallantry of the volunteers of Guipuscoa and a detachment of Spanish and Auxiliary British artillery, forming the garrison of the point.

"As day broke, their cannon opened from Ametza on the quarters occupied by our troops. Under the cover of this fire & counting on the confusion it was expected to create their infantry advanced to the attack. Our front picket-house, occupied by three companies of the Westminster Grenadiers, under Major Lister and Captain Maclain, was maintained with peculiar firmness. It was perforated by about 70 cannon-shot, but not a man, except from wounds, left his post. The posts of the 21 Spanish light infantry were similarly attacked, and similarly defended.

"The enemy frequently sallied from their works, but were always driven in again at the point of the bayonet.

"Our small corps of Lancers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wakefield, were most useful and distinguished, and charged more than once in a very brilliant manner. The artillery also, under the able direction of Colonel Colquhoun, was placed and directed with excellent skill and produced important effects.

"Towards 4 o'clock in the afternoon some heavy explosions took place in the enemy's lines, perhaps of caissons blown up by our shells. Their fire slackened, they commenced retiring their guns, which they completed in the night and following day. This conflict continued above 12 hours, and was not quite over till after dark. Our troops were full of ardour, and we might probably have seized on the enemy's cannon, but having already gained a decisive success, and inflicted a severe punishment on the rebels, I did not desire to throw away for an inadequate result 400 or 500 additional men in killed and wounded, which it might have cost to storm the steep and intrenched heights before us, particularly as it does not enter into my plan to retain possession of that position.

"The complete order and intrepidity evinced by the officers and men, Spanish and English, on this occasion, appeared to me worthy of far more veteran soldiers, and will, I hope, meet with Her Majesty's approbation. It was one of the best contested actions fought by the troops of this corps since I have had the honour of commanding it.

"From a variety of sources, I am led to believe the enemy's loss cannot have been less than 1,000; reports from their partisans carry it much higher, but the truth on this point cannot be ascertained. Ours in killed and wounded is rather under 400, including 37 officers, Some deserters have come over, who represent a consternation to exist among the rebels from the number of their dead and wounded.

"I have to express my best acknowledgments for their gallantry and conduct, and for the advice and assistance they afforded me, to Major-General Jauregui, Brigadier-Generals Chichester, Le Marchant (Adjutant-General), Van Halen, Fitzgerald, and Godfrey; to Colonels De-Lancey, Jockmus (Quartermaster-General) and Belloso, and to the officers of my personal staff; and I should be much wanting were I not also to express my obligations, as on every occasion, to Colonel Wylde, His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner with the Spanish army, My thanks are also due to Commodore Morales, commanding Her Majesty's naval forces, and Commodore Henry; to the former for his good disposition of the gun-boats to support our right, had the enemy presented themselves in that quarter.

"The battalion of Royal British Marines under the orders of Commodore Lord John Hay were stationed at Passages for the defence of that important point, against which, however, the enemy made but a feeble attempt.

"But I cannot close my letter without repeating my sense of gratitude to his Lordship and the officers of His Britannic Majesty's navy and marines for the cordial and effective support they are at all times so prompt to render to Her Majesty's cause and Government. Nor should I omit to include in this acknowledgment Lieutenant Vicars of the Royal British Engineers, and the detachment of Royal British Marine Artillery, under Lieutenants Parke and Savage, who rendered us on this occasion distinguished service.

"God preserve your Excellency many years.

"DE LACY EVENS, Lieutenant-General.

(True copy) "C. WETHERALL, Lieutenant-Colonel.

"5, Freeman's-Oct. 10."

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN ACTION WITH THE ENEMY ON THE LINES NEAR SAN SEBASTIAN, ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1836.

Artillery.—Officers, killed 1, wounded 1; sergeant, wounded 1; rank and file, killed 1, wounded 8.

1st Lancers.—Officers, wounded 2; sergeant, wounded 1; rank and file, wounded 10.

1st Infantry.—Officers, wounded 3; sergeants, wounded 2; rank and file, killed 5; wounded 31.

3d.—Officers. killed 1, wounded 2; rank and file, killed 9; wounded 27.

4th.—Officers, wounded 2; sergeant, killed 1, rank and file, killed 3, wounded 13.

6th.—Sergeants, killed 1, wounded 2; rank and file, killed 2, wounded 12.

8th.—Officers, wounded 2; rank and file, killed 2; wounded, 9.

9th.—Officer wounded, 1; rank and file, killed, 1; wounded 23.

10th.—Officer killed, 1; sergeant wounded, 1; rank and file, killed, 3; wounded, 10.

Rifles.—Officers wounded, 4; sergeant, killed, 1; wounded, 6; rank and file, killed 6; wounded 42.

Killed, 38; wounded, 2 5; died from wounds, 15.

Total killed, 58; wounded, 200.

Head-Quarters, St. Sebastian, Oct. 2.

RETURN OF THE CASULTIES ON OCTOBER 1, 1836.

British—Killed	53	
Wounded	183	236
Spanish—Killed	19	
Wounded	121	140
Total		376

British killed.—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 47 rank and file; total 53; horses, 2. Wounded.—1 lieutenant-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 170 rank and file; total 201; horses 16.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Artillery.—Lieutenant H. G. Backhouse

3d Regiment.—Lieutenant Jackson.

10th Regiment.—Ensign Gartland.

NAMES OF OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Staff.—Lieutenant-General Evans, slightly.

1st Lancers.—Lieutenant Middleton severely; Lieutenant Partington, severely.

1st Foot.—Colonel Kirby, severely; Major Stewart, slightly; Captain Linton, slightly.

3d.—Captain O'Connor, severely; Lieutenant Morris, slightly.

4th.—Captain Askey, severely; Lieutenant J. Foreman, slightly.

8th.—Captain Robertson, severely; Lieutenant B. Cook, slightly.

2th.—Major Cotter, slightly.

Rifle Corps.—Brevet Major Durie, slightly; Captain Atkyns, Captain Jeffreys, and Lieutenant M'Lean, severely.

Total officers killed, 3; wounded 17.

Spanish killed.—1 captain, 1 lieutenants, 2 sergeants 14 rank and file; total 19. Wounded—1 captain, 14 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 3 rank and file; total 135. Total killed and wounded—2 captains. 16 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 drummer, 125 rank and file; total 154.

Volunteers of Arragon.—Lieutenant Chappalan, Lieutenant Folgar, and Lieutenant Modena, killed.

Regiment of Saragossa, 3d Battalion—Lieutenant Ramon Ximenes, and 2d Lieutenant Domingo Garcia, wounded.

Volunteers of Arragon—Captain Zubieta, Lieutenan San Jusejo, Lieutenant Granado, Lieutenant Aves, Lieutenant Riexca, Lieutenant San Guera, Lieutenant Castona Lieutenant Funez de Prado, Lieutenant Cannapo, and Lieutenant Sarrieo, wounded.

Volunteers of Guipuscoa—Captain Gocuaja, Lieutenant Zumeta, and Lieutenant Iacurriegui, wounded.

J. G LE MARCHANT,—*Adjt.-Gen.*

(True copy.) C. WETHERALL, D. C.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR OF THE FORT OF BEHOBIA.

"Fort on the Bidassoa.

"Most Excellent Sir,—A most extraordinary silence has prevailed on the frontier since the glorious action of the 1st instant, and the rebels are eminently dispirited, and the Pueblo (Irun) in consternation. All are aware that they have experienced a heavy loss, but there are many who have not even an approximate idea of the number of the killed and wounded, which must be very great, judging from the way in which this day is lamented. I have endeavoured to learn all the most essential circumstances, but all that I have been able to ascertain is, that they were yesterday conveying to Tolosa on stretchers and in carts 500 wounded, and that the dead are more in proportion. Amongst these are the Commandant Arana—Lemgussu, and another proprietor of the house of Macazaga, of Irun. Incario Otamendi, the captain of the Chapelgories, is also severely wounded, and who being of this neighbourhood and well known, the circumstance has come to my knowledge; and, in addition to that, there are many more of ficers killed and wounded.

"It appears also, that besides the wounded they were carrying off by the royal high road, they are sending others to the lines by different cross-roads, so that, from different reports, their loss may be estimated at 1,500 in killed and wounded.

"Fort of Behobia, September 3. "ITURRIZA.

"P. S. Since writing the above, some individuals, who have arrived from Spain, suppose it is impossible to compute with accuracy the loss of the rebels; they only appear to speak of the officers, without attending to the soldiers. It appears that this morning the soldiers in Hernani openly insulted the officers. Among the many who were buried this morning in Hernani was a colonel, whose name is not mentioned. Brigadier Arana died at Astigarraga."

THE MINISTRY AND THE QUESTION OF PEERAGE REFORM.

We have uniformly admitted that, in the present state of the public mind, no Ministry would, however inclined, feel themselves justified in proposing such a reform as a Government measure. The people of England are averse to organical changes, and many most respectable Reformers believe that the Lords may yet have their eyes opened to the danger to themselves of running counter to public opinion. The question of Peerage Reform, however, is one which the public are entitled to discuss, and no Reformer ought to object to the most extensive inquiries as to the mode by which the present collision between the two Houses can be terminated. We can conceive no more dangerous doctrine than that people ought to remain with their arms crossed, passive spectators of the scenes enacting in the House of Lords. To tell the people that the Lords are determined that the Reform Bill shall be a dead letter—that measures of improvement may pass the Commons, but will be thrown out as a matter of course in the Upper House—that this state of things must be submitted to with patience—is, in fact, to proclaim that the Constitution is a dead letter, and that the Lords are the sovereign masters of the nation. If the people of England could be brought to listen with patience to such language, we should despair of the destinies of the country. No; the Conservatives are not to be combatted by means which engender apathy or indifference. A careful analysis of the lists of Conservative voters will show that they have few disinterested supporters; but let the people be taught

that there is no cure for the disease which now disturbs the action of the Constitution, and you take from them the motive for generous sacrifices in support of Reform principles, and swell the Conservative ranks.—*Chronicle.*

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

As the heiress of the British throne is rapidly approaching her eighteenth year—the period fixed by law for her majority speculation is alive as to the choice of her future husband. If report be true, some recent meetings of the royal family have been occasioned by this object; and suspicion has whispered that intrigues are at work to secure the prize for some member of a certain family. Whether it be well or or ill-founded, the proceedings of the duchess, of her relative, the Belgian King, and of another personage, ought to be watched with unceasing attention; for, judging from their past career—from the personal nature of their policy—there can be no doubt that such a design has long animated them.

We speak, we believe, the sentiments of at least nineteaths of the people, when we say that England is heartily sick of these German alliances. In fact, no country under heaven has suffered so much as this has done from its connexion with the proud, poor, and selfish families beyond the Rhine. Every match between the members of our royal family and these miserable foreigners, has not only entailed a heavy expense in the establishment of the new household, but has brought with it the additional curse of a crowd of hungry, half-clad cormorants, for whom a splendid livelihood must be found. Men whose incomes have been inferior to those of a great majority of clerks in our public offices, yet rejoicing in pompous titles, have invariably been selected as the mates of our princesses. Had their personal qualities, their intellectual and moral endowments compensated for their absolute want of fortune's gifts, we should have had less room to complain; yet even then we might have condemned the uniform claim of such needy candidates, and inquired, whether among princes more favoured in this respect, some could not be found with equal pretensions. But the mischief has been that not one one of the successful suitors has in either of the qualities to which we have adverted,—either in head or heart,—possessed the least claim to our esteem. We do not wish to multiply instances, and we shall merely refer to one, because it may serve as a pertinent warning in the present posture of affairs. What, then, were the merits of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, to justify the choice of him for the hand of the unfortunate Charlotte? Was he superior in wealth, character, or manners to the other princes of Continent? His fortune did not, we believe, exceed some 4000*l.* per annum. His abilities, whether natural or aquired are of the lowest possible kind: in fact, much below mediocrity. Of his morals we wish to say nothing, except that the inhabitants of Esher and its neighhourhood can tell how long he respected the memory of first wife; and we believe the present queen of the Belgians can tell how faithful he has been to *her*.

From the example of CHARLOTTE the nation has learned a lesson. No needy adventurer, however connected with the reigning family, will be acceptable to the people; and we will venture to say that no British House of Commons will be so lavish as that of 1816. Let us hear no more of any pension whatever in case the person seselected survive the Princess. If he cannot maintain *himself*, why choose him? We have already beggars enough, and we will not add to the number. Sure we are that if the representatives of the people vote one penny of the public money towards *his* support—be he whoever he may—they will raise a feeling of disgust, even of execration, throughout the country. For God's sake let us have no more German adventurers!—no more members of the house of Coburg or of Saxe! The very name is enough to sicken us. Indeed, though we might be reconciled to *Prussian* alliance, we would rather any other country than Germany sent us a bridegroom. Such bewhiskered, profligate, coxcomical, addle-headed, half fed, and half-clad wretches—all rejoicing in the epithet of serene highness, yet in reality not half so elevated in the scale of respectability as many of our mechanics—are not to be matched on the face of the earth. Certainly the girl *must* have a husband; and we think she ought to have one *soon*; but for one to Sweden, Holland, Russia, Siberia—any where rather than to the north-west of Germany. If she must have a *princely* husband, there are princes enough in the South Sea Islands—princes, too, as rich, as well-informed, as moral, as any we have yet chosen, and a thousand times more liberal.—*Atlas, September* 25.

TIMES.—OCTOBER 13.

A series of publications, all exhibiting more or less of the artful plots and formidable means of Russia, have been submitted to the people of England within the last two or three years. They all deserve consideration, and would have received a good deal more, had not the anxieties of all men in this country been so engaged by questions affecting the existence of our own institutions as to leave the Russian Autocrat almost an open field for the unmolested prosecution of his most unwarrantable projects. A letter in this day's *Times* signed "J. C. W.", refers to a pamplet, entitled *Progress of Russia, in the East*, to which we invite the serious notice of our readers; and if he be not afraid to look a pressing danger in the face, the attention of Lord Palmerston is yet more peremptorily called to it. As for Lord Durham, we really fear that he is, as he has before been, too much overpowered by the hollow flatteries of the Czar to leave his natural good sense and love of country room to act with freedom. We shall soon return to this subject, of which we warn all sound Englishmen not to lose sight.

OCTOBER 14.

If we wish to insure the just punishment of a felon. to frustrate the persuasive powers of an advocate, the wiles of a pettifogging attorney, the perjured evidence of an *alibi* witness, the familiar aid of saws, files, vitriolic acid, wigs, moustachios, jemmies, and accomplices, there is still one resource possessed by the friends of public justice—one which experience proves to be infallible—give the thief "rope enough, and"—we all know the rest; and it applies not more justly to Old Baily society than to that which figures in Downing-street.

The years 1834 and 1835 were passed by the British nation in serving out "rope" to the Whigs and their accessories of the Movement. The year 1836 has been employed by the compound gang in preparing the work of self-suspension. What we state is a strict truth, known at this moment to every man who makes use of his opportunities for observing the state of Great Britain generally, or watching the petty transactions of the most obscure village into which politics have ever made their way.

To demonstrate to the world the absolute unfitness of modern Whigs for even the meanest function that belongs to civil government, viz., that of executing the commands of a task master, it was essential at the same time to prove the incapacity of the faction called revolutionists to dictate such commands without entailing ruin on the country. The Radicals might still in the eyes of some, have been "*Imperium digni, nisi imperassent*;" the Whigs to others might have seemed *Pares negotiis*." But the succession of the first to power, and of the second to place, has at once dispelled the bright illusion; both have been tried, and both found miserably wanting. The nation is sick of the experiment.

We ask any honest man who remembers the state of England six years ago, and who sees what it is at present, to answer us plainly—what progress have Whigs and Radicals united, or has either faction separately, if to consider one apart from the other be practicable, made in the esteem or affections of their countrymen since the year 1832? They have held in their hands the monarchy—they have had *carte blanche* for the display of their whole magazine of legislation, intellectual as well as moral—they have possessed, and they have not spared, that vast machinery by the application of which to the corrupt purchase of opinions which could be no otherwise conciliated. they used to charge it as a heavy crime to their opponents that the good old times of Toryism were distinguished, The Whigs and Radicals have created a more enormous portion of patronage—mere gross, jobbing, bribing patronage—and have thereby, directly or indirectly, provided for a greater number of mercenary adherents than all their predecessors for 50 years put together. If the coast guard be meant as a nursery and depôt for seamen, sure we are that the commissioners, registering officers, corporate, police, and parochial functionaries, under the innumerable and indescribable denominations which have been invented by these Whig-Radical Reformers to reward the purity of their adherents and to stimulate their zeal, would furnish a dozen nurseries for as many armies, even when war raged loudest. There is nothing like it in the records of party profligacy, but the day draws near when a full return can be moved for.

And what is the result of all? Are the Whigs with their Radical confederates, the stronger for it, or likely to be the more long-lived as a Ministry? Are they not felt to be the scourge of the empire, even by those who hold in derision their genius for aught but evil? Are they not, we ask in melancholy mortification, are they not looked upon as a sort of Brummagem gilt-copper Government, as a set of Bartholomew fair performers transferred to the boards of the regular drama?

With the State to administer and the Church to protect, they have earned for themselves the reputation of being the bitterest, if not the ablest, enemies by which Church and State were ever assaulted. Their Reform Bill, which gave full swing to the popular impulse, has ruined Whiggery and Radicalism as a whole. The Municipal Bill, which set in motion every local power, and was reckoned on as the sure destroyer of Conservatism in detail, has raised such an outcry among all the decent classes of the community, in every town and borough where it has been brought into action, the brutal grossness, the rancorous vengeance, the niggard meanness, the scandalous irreverence for things great and holy, the sum-total of plebeian, pothouse despotism, making itself instrumental to the basest purposes of personal selfishness and greediness on behalf of those by whom it is exercised, has filled the minds of the great bulk of those who honestly within these 18 months believed that a municipal reform, letting into the local administration of towns persons who had previously been excluded from it, would be a wholesome and beneficial measure, with such utter disappointment and disgust, that if a Godsend from Heaven had been prayed for by the Conservatives, none so prolific of salutary re-action throughout society could have been imagined as this grand nostrum mixed up by the public enemy for their ruin.

We see on all sides, that among the classes upon whom this medicine has wrought the best effect, the hitherto active and zealous citizens who took habitually a leading part in several parishes and boroughs of the metropolis have now become resolute in their dislike of the ends to which it was designed to be subservient. Popularity has changed its motives and its objects in many districts of this capital. The mushroom members have become unpalatable to those who at the last election considered them most savoury. Marylebone is fast recovering her distracted senses, and is loudly banishing her feeble and frivolous representative to Brussels, where, however, we have reason to apprehend that his *official* exile will not be long. Another appeal to the people of England will correct in a striking manner the fallacies of the last, and administer to the House of Commons that of which it stands more in need than any former one since the Barebones' Parliament—a thorough purification.

NEWSPAPER DISPENSATIONS.

A celebrated engineer discovered that the use of great rivers was to supply navigable canals. It appears not less certain to us that the mighty stream of human events rolls on in its appointed course for the sole purpose of supplying newspapers with matter. Nothing is more wonderful than the dispensations for filling the columns of the journals. We are fed like the young ravens, and have only to keep open our maws and to receive the necessary nutriment. If we crave food some event is instantly ordered for our supply. Whenever there is a vacuum in a newspaper, the actions of men, or of nature itself, are shaped to fill up the void. There was a time when men imagined themselves to be governed by the stars; they have now to know that the incidents of their lives are carved out for the wants of the newspapers. A young couple marry. Why? Not for the reasons they suppose, of love or money but to make a line in the newspapers under the head of marriages. A child is born. Was it wanted in the world?—see Malthus—no; but it makes a line in the newspapers. Folks die, and their heirs are so blinded by their tears as not to see that the dispensation is for the obituary. What is the cause of the tides? Newton could not see beyond his nose—the tides flow to fill up that single line of high water at London bridge, about which the *Times* and *Chronicle* very properly make it a point of principle to differ.

Of old crime was attributed to the immediate instigation of the devil. The phenomenon of crime is, however, in truth, referrible to some vacancy in a newspaper department. As the air rushes into a rarified atmosphere, so the actions of men rush into the vacuum of newspaper columns. Men are but like straws and cork floating on the stream of events that fill newspapers. The thief at the gallows cannot understand why he should be hanged—poor wretch, he does not see that his life has been shaped through all its stages of crime for the wants of the newspapers. Police reports, Old Bailey Sessions, and the interesting article of executions must have their subjects. Napoleon prated of his destiny, and wanted to extinguish the Press, for which he was made like a comet to feed the sun. Juvenal had some glimpses of these great truths when he wrote that passage on Annibal in his tenth Satire:—

. . . Idemens et saevas curre per Alpas,
Ut pueris placeas, et *declamatio fias*.

The Constitution has obviously been only made for the newspapers to which alone the fabulously balanced powers have served in abundant matter for controversy. The question what is the use of the House of Peers, is easily answered,—to dispute about in the newspapers. Why do we live under a monarchy? Look, not to Montesquieu, or De Lolme, or such dreamers, but to the *Court Circular*. See there the purpose to which the Sovereign serves. For what does he fill the throne, but to fill two lines of minion print daily with his drives and his walks, his going there, and tarrying here. In every journal he does twice as much as the high water at London bridge, which is much duty for a Prince.

It is unnecessary for us to say anything of Parliament, its use, in serving to the reports, being so obious. But those who would learn the great truth, that all things are ordered for the newspapers, should watch most curious workings of the vast system in the dispensations for the supply of the journals in the season of recess—the season of scarcity, as it is ignorantly imagined, but when, in truth, the wants of columns are as well provided for as at any other time. Why does a turnip in the field of Mr. John Dobson, of Stoke Staggeral, in the parish of Luton-cum-Peverell, in the county of Wilts, grow to the measurement of 42 inches in the waist, and weigh 14lbs.? Why has Mr. Culcraft, in his garden at Rempstone, a cucumber 30 inches long, and an onion 40 inches in circumference; and to what is to be attributed the aggrandizement of pumpkins? Why, that they may take their places in the newspapers in the dead season. Why do men ring rounds of triple-bob-majors, in the key of D, in 14 minutes and 57 seconds; and why does the tenor weigh 6 cwt.; and why do the ringers afterwards regale at the Cat and Bagpipes? The reason is obvious—to fill a paragraph in the vacation. Why are kittens born with five legs and any number of heads? Why are there never any partridges? why are all the young birds every year either killed by the drought or by the rains? Why was there never any wall fruit? why have they always been cut off in the bud by the east winds in the spring? What provocation have the dogs to go out of their minds, and why are their noses therefore put in muzzles by the advice of the best public instructors? Why do the omnibuses race, and why do the cads baste their passengers? Why did the old lady die of starvation, vibrating in the omnibuses from Paddington to the Bank, her destination being midway, and she having been shamefully carried on in omnibus after omnibus first all the way to Paddington, then back again all the way to the Bank, then back again all the way to Paddington, and so oscillating till she was reduced to a skeleton, and miserably perished of famine? Why do all these things come to pass, and myriads of the like, but to feed the newspapers in the dead season.—*Examiner, Oct.* 2d.

JOB'S COMFORTERS.—No. I.

SAM SCALPEL.—PETER FESTER.—TOM TOOGOOD.

The Art of Administering Consolation would seem to be both easy and agreeable, were we to form our opinion of it from the vast number of its professors and the pleasure they appear to derive from the exercise of it. Perhaps, however, there is none that in its application requires greater tact and delicacy, or that is, at the same time more painful to the feelings of the sincere and conscientious ministrer. For, the severest calamities incident to human-kind being, also, the most common, the topics of comfort proper to them, few in themselves, are, consequently, trite. To render these effective, therefore, extreme nicety of handling is requisite on the part of the consolator; and, from the difficulty of the undertaking, well indeed is it for him if he do not aggravate, when it was his purpose to alleviate, the grief of the afflicted.

But lest I should be suspected of an attempt to perpetrate a moral essay, I at once declare that my business is not with the "sincere and consientious" ministrer of comfort, who, in pureness of spirit, and at the sacrifice of his own pleasure or convenience, visits the house of mourning with the devout hope that his voice may mitigate, if not dispel, its gloom; nor with him who is as ready to stretch forth his hand to relieve the unfortunate as to exercise his tongue in deploring the misfortune. No! I have to do, merely, with that numerous class of importunate meddlers who are comprehended by the term of Job's Comforters, who look out for sufferings of all sorts, from a first-rate calamity down to a petty vexation, with a feeling akin to that which excites some people to attend executions; who, without sympathy, but pretending to console, will, with morbid curiosity, probe a grief to the quick; who, if they cannot discover, will, like barbarous drovers, "*establish* a raw," that they may, with more tormenting effect, apply the goad of compassion.

One of the class is Sam Scalpel. Scalpel enjoys the reputation of being one of the tenderest-hearted creatures alive, for, regardless of the pangs it may inflict upon his own acute feelings, wherever a scene of deep suffering is being, or to be, enacted, there is he to be found. In reply to the question "What was his *fancy* for thrusting himself into such matters, and frequently on occasions where his presence was neither expected nor derived?" Scalpel exclaimed,—"Fancy!—Thrust!—In this world of pain and tribulation, where so much is to be done by a word of comfort or consolation, one must sacrifice points of etiquette, as well as one's own feelings, to one's duty as a man and a Christian."

This question was put to Scalpel by an acquaintance who met him on his way to Major Dareall's, whither he was bound, on his "duty as a man and a Christian," to offer a few words of comfort and encouragement—Scalpel having accidently learnt, that on the morrow, the Major was to suffer the amputation of his right leg. The Major was a man of acknowledged bravery, who had faced danger and death in many shapes, and (like Coriolanus) "had wounds to show."

On arriving at the Major's house, Scalpel was dismayed at finding there was no muffle about the knocker. "Then it is all over," thought he; "he is dead, and I am too late." And his heart sank with disappointment.

He knocked at the door, which was opened by the Major's servant, an old soldier who had served with him through the Peninsula.

"Well?" said Scalpel, dolefully.

"Well, Sir!" said the servant.

"Then it's all over?" continued Scalpel.

"What, Sir?" inquired the servant.

Scalpel made no reply, but pulled a long, dismal face, and shook his head; at the same time drawing his finger across his thigh.

"O—that, Sir; no, Sir; to morrow at eleven o'clock;" said the servant in a firm, though not unfelling, tone.

Scalpel, then, was not too late, and, for a moment, his countenance brightened. But it resumed its lugubrious aspect as he said," I suppose that, *under the circumstances*, I can't see your master?"

"O, yes, you can, Sir, if you are a friend of his, or have business with him; he is on a sofa in the drawing-room," aid the man.

"Why I——however—take my card to the Major," said Scalpel.

Presently the servant returned with his master's compliments—that he did not remember the name—nevertheless, he begged Mr. Scalpel would walk up.

Scalpel, as he entered the drawing-room, took his white cambric handkerchief from his pocket and made a face a yard long. He found Major Dareall seated sideways on a sofa, upon which rested the devoted right leg, bandaged, whilst the other was supported by a stool A library table, covered with books and papers, was at his side. The Major was reading, and, not a little to Scalpel's astonishment, laughing heartily. As the latter approached, the Major put down his book and bowed.

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed the Major "Mr. Scalpel!—I beg a thousand pardons for not immediately recollecting your name, but now I remember: I believe I had the pleasure of meeting you once at dinner, about a twelvemonth ago, at our friend Sir Hum Drum's. Pray sit down."

All this the Major uttered in a cheerful tone; greatly to the astonishment, and, perhaps, a little to the disappointment, of the visiter, who, heaving a sigh, took a seat.

"To what am I indebted for the pleasure of this visit, Mr. Scalpel? Have you business with me?"

"No, Major, I,——ahem!" And Scalpel shook his head dolefully.

"Thankee, thankee; then I am the more obliged to you. A friendly visit is highly acceptable to a poor invalid who cannot get out of his own house," said the Major, in the same cheerful tone.

The word "invalid" was a cue sufficient; so Scalpel drew his cambric handkherchief across his lips, and was preparing to commence the work of consolation, when he was interrupted by the Major's question:—

"Have you ever read this work? O, of course you have, for who has not? 'Don Quixote.' Ha! ha! ha! I am laughing at it for the hundredth time. Ha! ha! ha! ha! This is the work, Sir, for driving away the dismals."

"Dismals?" thought Scalpel: "that is my cues again." So, with another sigh, and, at the same time drawing down the corners of his mouth till they almost touched the lower part of his jaw, he droned forth,—"Dismals, indeed? If any man has cause for the 'dismals' as you call it, *you*, Major, in this trying situation, must—"

"Then how greatly indebted are we to the writer of an agreeable book, Mr. Scalpel, which, like the wand of the enchanter, can transport us, as it were, out of the sphere of actual existence,—not only banishing unpleasant recollections of the past but lightening the presure of the present, and diverting our thoughts even from pain or sorrow to come!"

The last few words were another cue for the comforter.

"Ah! Major!" said he, with a sigh, "we ought indeed to be truly grateful for comfort or consolation in any shape; for anything that, as you say, tends to divert our thoughts from ——Ahem?——Eleven o'clock to-morrow is the time appointed, I believe?" This question he accompanied with a mournful shake of the head.

"Yes," replied the Major. "By the bye, have you seen our friend, Sir Hum, lately?"

Mr. Scalpel was too busily occupied in sighing and shaking his head to reply to the inquiry, and the Major continued:—

"I wonder I have not had a visit from him, for surely he must know that I am keeping house."

"I wonder at it too!" exclaimed Scalpel. "Ah! Major! An occasion like this ought to bring your friends about you; for when one considers what you will have to go through to-morrow——

"It will not be very comfortable, I dare say," said the Major; "but," (continued he, in a tone slightly indicative of impatience, whilst he made a trifling change in the position of his leg on the sofa) "but it is always time enough, Sir, to think of such things when the hour arrives."

"Comfortable!" exclaimed Scalpel; "comfortable? Can you, my dear Major, conceive me so destitute, so *utterly* destitute of feeling as to suppose that it *will* be? I know the contrary:—horrid! dreadful!—The moment I was told that you were to have your leg taken off, and at the thick part of the thigh, too,—though I might have been misinformed as to that point—Heaven knows, I hope I was—Eh?——

The Major made no reply, but set his teeth, and rapidly turned over the leaves of the volume of "Don Quixote" which lay before him, whilst Scalpel continued:—

"Ah! It is so then, and I feel for you, my dear Major; for, as I was going to say, the moment I heard of the dreadful affair I referred to the article 'Amputation' in the Encyclopædia, and read it through with the deepest attention. It was painful to me, I own, for I shuddered at every line as I thought of you; but as I did hope that I might pick out something of a consolatory nature for you, why, I considered that it is one's duty as a man and a Christian to sacrifice one's own feelings for even the chance of comforting a friend." Here the speaker again sighed, and shook his head dolefully.

There was a pause of a minute or two, during which, Major Dareall, in rather a marked manner, took his watch three or four times from the table, and looked at it. At length the silence was broken by Scalpel.

"Of course, Major, *you* have read it"

"No, Sir; no, Sir;" replied the Major, hastily; "I dare say I shall know enough about it, without either the trouble of reading it, or the annoyance of hearing of it. And now, Mr.——, Mr. ——, you will pardon my forgetting your name, never having seen you but once before——Oh? Scalpel.—And now, Mr. Scalpel, have you anything further to say to me?" With these words the Major again looked at his watch.

"No, Major," replied Scalpel, "nothing, except to exhort you to summon up your fortitude to go through it. Ah! you will have need of it.—Ahem!—May I ask the name of the surgeon who is to operate?,"

"Sir Donald Slash," replied the Major, covering his eyes with his hand.

"Slash? I'm glad of it: he is said to be a very fine operator, though he has no more feeling at his work than a tinker, and will saw through a bone with as much indifference as a carpenter does through a senseless plank. In fact, very few of them have feeling: cutting off a leg in the morning, or carving a chicken in the evening, is pretty much the same thing to them."

The Major turned deadly pale, and swallowed a glass of water which he filled from a jug that stood on the table.

"I am afraid you are unwell, Major," said Scalpel; "can I do anything for you? If I can, I shall consider it a duty, under your present trying circumstances, to—"

"You can, Sir;" replied the Major: "do me the favour to ring the bell."

Scalpel rang the bell, and the Major's servant entered the room.

"Samson," said the Major, "this gentleman is going. Good morning, Mr. Scalpel.

"Now, my dear Major, said Scalpel, "that what you have to go through you will bear like a man, I cannot doubt; but let me intreat you to dismiss it from your thoughts till the time comes That will be soon enough to think about it, as you say, Heaven knows! I suppose it will be all over by about twelve o'clock, or half-past—that's some comfort—and I will call and inquire how you got through it. In a few months you will be as well as ever provided Sir Donald is careful to make you a good stump—though I am sorry to find, from the article in the Encyclopædia, surgeons are not always so cautious upon that point as they ought to be; and though a wooden leg is not so good as one's own, yet it is better than none—and that's another comfort for you. Farewell! Heaven bless you my dear Major! Keep up your spirits, for I am sure you have need of them."

Saying which, Mr. Scalpel put his handkerchief to his eyes, emitted the customary sighs, slowly shook his head, and quitted the room. As he descended the stairs he said to Samson—

"Ah! visits of this nature are very trying to one's feelings; but it is one's duty, as a man and as a Christian, to offer all the consolation in one's power to the sick and the suffering."

"Samson," said the Major to his servant (who as soon as he had closed the door on the comforter returned to the drawing-room), "let me never see the face of that infernal fellow again. I had prepared myself for Sir Donald Slash, and, even as it is, I trust I shall face him becomingly; but I am satisfied that another dose of that fellow's d—d *comfort* would unman me."—*New Monthly Mag. for Oct.*

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 30.—16th Light Drags., Ens. G. Rosser, from 69th, to be Reg. Quarterm., v. D. Pratt, who ret. upon h. p.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Batt.-Surg. G. Smith to be Surg. Major, v. Mayner, dec.; Ass.-Surg. W., Hunter, M. D., to be Batt.-Surg., v. Smith.—42d Foot, Capt. E. Mayne, from h.-p. unat., to be Capt., v. Emmerson, who ex., rec. the diff.; Gent. Cadet H. J. Coote, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be Ens., without p. v. Kyffin, prom. in 89th.—41st, Ser. Major A. Paterson, from 85th, to be Ens. without p. v. Whittell, prom.—44th, Capt. E. L'Estrange, from h. p. 37th, to be Capt., v. Jacob, app. 80th Ens. D. T. Grant to be Lieut., without p., v. Wetherall, app. 17th.—Ens. J. C. L. Carter to be Lieut., by p., v. Grant, whose prom., by p., has been canc.; Gent. Cadet W. G. Raban, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be Ens., without p. v. Carter, prom.—56th, Capt. E. W. W. Pawsey, from h.-p. unat., to be Capt., v. G. Forman who ex., rec. the diff.—60th, J. H. E. Ridley, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by p. v. Phipps,

app. to 76th.—69th, Ens. A. Geddes, from h.-p. 103d, to be Ens., v. Rosser, app. 16th Light Drags.—76th, Ens. and Adj. R. W. Hopkins to have the rank of Lieut.; Ens. L. M. Jones to be Lieut., by p., v. Fountaine, who ret.; Second Lieutenant G. E. Phipps, from 60th, to be Ensign, v. Jones. —86th, Captain H. H. Jacob, from the 44th Foot, to be Captain, v. Moore, whose appointment has not taken place.—91st, Captain C. H. Edmonstone, from 91st Foot, to be Captain, v. Boyd, who exchanges.—85th, Captain B. Kerr, from the h. p. Unattached, to be Captain, v. G. B. Mathew, who exch.; Assist.-Surg. G. Home to be Surg., v. Fiddes, dec.—89th, Ens. J. W Kyffin, from 22d, to be Lieut. w. pur., v. Egerton, app. Adj.; Lieut. C. R. R. Egerton to be Adj., v. Granville, dec.—91st Capt. J. Boyd, from 81st, to be Capt., v. Edmonstone, who exch.—Unattached, Lieut. E. W. Wilton, from 78th, to be Capt., by pur.—Commissariat, Dep. Assist.-Commissary-Gen. E. A. F. Cowan to be Assist.-Commissary-Gen.—Commis.-Clerks J. de Smidt and G. Miller, to be Dep.-Assist.-Commis.-Gen.—Memorandum, Capt. R. Stephens, upon h. p. of the 56th, has been allowed to ret. from the army, with the sale of an Unat. Comm. of Capt., he being about to become a settler in the colonies.

OCTOBER 7.—1st Regiment of Foot.—Lieutenant William Little Stewart, from the 97th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Sheppard, who exchanges.

18th Foot.—Assistant-Surgeon Gideon Dolmage, from the 88th Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

22d Foot.—Lieutenant E. S. N. Campbell, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Mayne, who retires; Lieutenant James Willington Kyffin, from the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell.

26th Foot.—Ensign and Quartermaster John Rodgers, from the 38th Regiment of Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Whitty, deceased.

33d Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon John M'Cay M'Donald, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

35th Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Coke Gaulter, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant George Green Watkins, from the half-pay of the 9th Regiment of Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Rodgers, appointed Paymaster to the 26th Regiment of Foot.

55th Foot.—Ensign James Walker, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Norton, who retires; Thomas Robyns, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walker.

57th Foot.—Lieutenant William Charles Sheppard, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

61st Foot.—Lieutenant John Russell, from the half-pay of the 27th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Cameron, who exchanges.

69th Foot.—Ensign Duval Knox O'Reilly to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnson, who retires; Charles Frederick Law, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Reilly.

78th Foot.—Ensign Dugald M'Neill, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Pawsey, promoted; Charles Pattison, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Neil.

82d Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Atkinson, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

85th Foot.—William Carson, gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Home, promoted.

86th Foot.—Captain Archibald Hay, from the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Pearson, who exchanges.

89th Foot.—Captain John Bonner Pearson, from the 86th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Hay, who exchanges; Ensign George Calvert Clarke, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kyffin, appointed to the 22d Regiment of Foot; James Robert Macdonald, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clarke.

Hospital Staff.—To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces Assistant-Surgeon James Anthony Topham, from the 9th Regiment of Foot, vice M'Donald, appointed to the 33d Regiment of Foot; Robert Keating Prendergast, gent., vice Gaulter, appointed to the 35th Regiment of Foot; James Napper Irwin, gent. vice Atkinson, appointed to the 82d Regiment of Foot.

DEATHS.

On the 18th Aug. Lieutenant-General Butler, of the Royal Artillery, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Brussels, in his 66th year, Thomas Burkley, Esq., of St Christopher's; well known to most military men when paymaster of the 7th Fusileers.

At Boulogne, Charlotte, wife of Vice Admiral Sir Wiloughby Lake, K. C. B.

At Thames Ditton, Robert Lambert, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue. This officer, with his flag in H. M. ship "Vigo," was Commander in Chief of the squadron employed at St. Helena for the detention of Napoleon, and during his command that individual died there in May 1821.

On the 5th Oct. the Rev. George Rowley, D. D., Master of University College and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

At Mohill, Leitrim, Colonel James Walsh. At Toulouse, in the act of charging the enemy, he was wunded in the chest by a musket ball, when he fell, and after obtaining relief by a great discharge of blood from the throat, again took part in the events of that memorable day, when his horse was shot under him, and a third ball broke the blade of the sword in his hand. It was on the occasion of this officer's escape, when a complaint was made by the French General to Lord Wellington, that the latter made this emphatic reply—"Put the British Officers on their parole, and you will more effectually secure them than by marching them close prisoners and with double sentries."—*Examiner, October* 9.

Lately, at Braemoray, Scotland, John Ross, aged 50, a tenant on Lord Moray's property in that district, known by the name of "Big John." He was the tallest and stoutest man in all that county, being six feet eight inches in height, and proportionately well built and powerful.

MISCELLANEA.

There was a closer contest for the representation of Warwick than we had anticipated; being aware that the Liberals did not expect to carry their candidate this time, and that they were behind their antagonists in preparation. However, it was a very hard run; the numbers being,

For Mr. Canning.....464
For Mr. Hobhouse.....434

Tory majority..... 30

The nomination took place on Monday, and the election on Tuesday. The numbers polled show no reaction in favour of Toryism; Sir Charles Greville having received 564, and the Liberal candidate, Mr. Bolton King, 478 votes, at the general election. The Tory, it thus appears, polled 100 votes fewer, the Reformer 44 votes fewer than at the last contest.—*Spectator, August* 27.

We regret that it becomes this day our painful duty to announce the decease of Admiral the Right Hon. James Lord De Saumarez, G. C. B., which event took place at his Lordship's seat, at Saumarez, in the Island of Guernsey, at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last. Lord De Saumarez was in the 80th year of his life, having been born in the month of March 1757. He has terminated a long and useful career, the principal part of which has been passed in the honourable employ of serving his King and country. He was an intimate friend of the late gallant Lord Nelson, under whose command he won many of the glorious trophies which have since signalized his fame His Lordship had attained to the highest rank as a naval officer, his last appointment being that of General of the Royal Marine Artillery on the 13th of February, 1832: he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Hon. Military Order of the Bath, September 5th, 1802; had been honoured with two medals by his present Majesty William IV., the first for the prowess he displayed at the battle of St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, and the latter for that in the battle of the Nile, on the 1st of August, 1798; and was moreover authorized to wear the order of the sword of Sweden, as Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. His Lordship leaves a family of four children to deplore, with his native country, and the whole British nation, his irreparable loss. By his Lordship's demise, a pension of 1,200*l.* a-year will revert to the Crown. Lord De Saumarez, was descended from a very ancient and respectable family in the Island of Guernsey, many of whose members have been devoted to the service of the British Crown. The original family name is De Saumarez, which continues to be used by the eldest branch of the family. His Lordship's eldest son, the Hon. and Rev. James Saumarez, succeeds to the title and estates, and just attained his 47th year on the decease of his gallant parent, having been born on the 9th of October, 1789. He is rector of Huggate, in the county of York, and is married to Mary, second daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William Lechmere. Lord De Saumarez was a generous contributor to many charitable associations.—*Channel Islands Gazette.*

A POINT FOR THE LAWYERS.—The death of Sir J. D. Erskine, of Torry, will, in all probability, give considerable employment to lawyers, and afford ample food to scandal mongers.—Lady Louisa Erskine (now wife of Sir George Murray) gave birth to a daughter (who is still alive) shortly before her divorce, but whose legitimacy is challenged by Capt. Wemyss, M. P., as heir of Sir John Erskine.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Friday was the day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for Sheffield, in place of Mr Parker, appointed a Lord of the Treasury. A great crowd assembled at the time, and Mr Parker was first put in nomination, and made an admirable aduress to the people. Mr Bell was afterwards put in nomination, and pledged himself to go to the poll. It was, however, announced, in the course of the evening, that Mr Bell had declined going the poll; and no other candidate having appeared, Mr Parker's re-election takes place as a matter of course.—*Examiner, August* 21,

—The Kingstown people are in great glee at the expected arrival of the Lords of the Admirally and the experimental squadron, now at Portsmouth, consisting of seven sail of the line, accompanied by a considerable number of frigates, sloops, &c. *Examiner, September,* 4.

CHURCH REFORM.—The Right Rev. Dr Maltby, Bishop of Durham, paid his first visit to that city on Tuesday last, where he was received with every mark of respect. Two addresses of congratulation were presented to his Lordship—one from the municipal body, and the other from the clergy—to both of which most affectionate answers were returned. From Dr Maltby's answer to the corporate body, we extract the following passage relative to the Church Reform now taking place:—"However I may lament that some means of extensive good are denied me, I cannot repine, if, throughout the kingdom, a more salutary and efficient mode shall be devised of promoting those effects which ought to flow from a well-arranged establishment of religion. If the inequalities which time has produced shall be in a great degree corrected—pluralities restrained—sinecures abolished—and the too frequent removal of bishops from their former sees prevented—I am sure your candid and enlightened minds must perceive that a vast and comprehensive Reform has been accomplished; and you will impute with me to partial views or utter misapprehension the unreasonable complaint, that this great change has been inefficient and even delusive." *Ibid.*

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—An order has been promulgated to the army, whereby the existing system of giving the soldier an increase of pay, as a matter of right, after a certain number of years' service, is to be abolished with regard to recruits hereafter joining. In lieu thereof, a scale of "good conduct pay" is laid down, increasing from 1d. to 3d. per day; but only to be claimed by men who have kept their names from a "defaulter's list." The French effect a great deal in the way of stimulating the soldier, at the expense of a bit of ribbon only. *Ibid.*

THE LUXOR OBELISK.—The Paris archæologists are so rapacious that two guards placed round the obelisk of the Luxor were not sufficient to protect the top, which was left uncovered. In spite of the penalties of the law, which are extremely severe, several fragments were broken off, and pieces not the size of a hazel nut sold for two guineas each! It was found necessary to cover the monument entirely to save it from those Vandals.

FOLLY AND INCAPACITY IN POWER WORSE THAN CLEVER ROGUERY.—Let me say a word or two here on the system which too often introduces into power men who are chosen—not from their talent, but their rank—to which, perhaps he himself notwithstanding his ability chiefly owned his elevation. I detest the cant which condemns men because they are of noble birth; but I also despise the mockery of selecting them merely for their pedigree.—You shudder, my countrymen, at the idea of a rogue being elevated to an important office in the state; and your feeling is honourable to the national character of England. But what is the difference between a rogue of ability, and an honest man without ability? why, just this; one does as much good to him as he can with as little harm to you; the other does you incalculable injury without benefiting himself.—Besides, even let us suppose a political villain as bad as he can be; let us suppose that he plays in the funds, ruins the stockbrokers and provides for his relations—whom does he injure?—a few individuals of the present generation.—A fool, however—an honest fool, scatters more far and wide the effects of his non-intelligence; he insinuates his stupidity into all parts and branches of the state, into all corners and classes of society, into all interests, and into all opinion.—That stupidity affects the bread you eat, the clothes you wear, the books you read; and not only does it affect *you* but *your grandchildren's children*; its dull shadow is cast far into futurity, and blights all things within its baleful reach.—Rank and wealth afford every advantage for acquiring knowledge: as such they should be valued and respected; so far the intelligent people of England—prime minister, whoever you may be! will go with you. But you should not take the means for the end, or make a man a minister because he is a lord, any more than you should make a man a professor of mathematics because he has been left a case of astronomical instruments.—Act otherwise! and do you know where it will lead to? Place titled incapacity in conspicuous situations, and you will arrive at the very point which you wish to avoid! Make persons ministers on account of their rank, in the present state of opinion and intelligence, and you will find that the people will look with distrust and loathing on men of rank in spite of their ability.—Let us beware how we tread, even lightly in this course! Let us beware how we inspire the belief that a lord is made a minister at home or an ambassador abroad merely because he is a lord.—Let us, in God's name, beware how we allow it for an instant to be supposed that any family, or set of families pretend to make an hereditary estate of the public service!—*H. L. Bulwer's Monarchy of the Middle Classes.*

SEE OF CHICHESTER. Friday's *Gazette* announces that the King has ordered a *congé d'elire* to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, and recommending the Rev. William Otter, Doctor in Divinity, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Chichester.

THE BISHOP OF DURHAM. This Right Reverend Prelate has addressed a letter to an Evening paper, in which he corrects a rumour that had gone abroad of his having been received in his diocese without the usual courtesies. Some ceremonies, it appears, were dispensed with, but at the instance of the Lord Bishop himself. His Lordship says, "I am bound, in justice as well as gratitude, to declare that no bishop can have been received with more general respect and kindness by his clergy than I have been.—*Examiner, September* 11

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Hilstone House, once the noble and hospitable mansion of the late General Sir Robert Brownrigg, is entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the roof, in consequence of the reprehensible conduct of the person who superintended the plumbing work (the house having been for some time past under repair.) The fine paintings, almost uninjured, and the furniture were placed upon the lawn; some of the marble chimney-pieces were also preserved, as well as much of the handsome gilt cornices—in fact, almost everything removable was saved from the lower rooms. The scene was awfully grand, and presented a painfully impressive, though magnificent, spectacle. The library was destroyed.—*Examiner, Sept.* 25.

On Monday the 29th of August, the Whig-Radical Bishop Dr. Butler held his primary visitation at Coventry; and at the visitation-dinner he not only omitted, but when requested, he actually *refused*, to give the usual toast of *Church and King!* The clergy submitted to the insult until the Bishop retired; when the whole company remained, that they might have the opportunity of paying that compliment which Dr. Butler had refused to the Church, of which the ruin must have been designed by Dr. Butler's patrons, when they appointed as the successor of the pious and indefatigable Ryder, a man who in his charge, which gave satisfaction to the Radicals because it was insulting to the clergy, omitted once to mention the Saviour's name, or to allude to any of the doctrines of Christianity.—*Correspondent of the Standard.* [We hope that the account of Dr. Butler's refusal to allow the party toast of "Church and King" to be given in his presence is correct. Everybody knows the meaning the Tories attach to it. Dr. Butler probably thinks, with his old friend Dr. Parr, that it means "a Church without God, and a King above Law."]—*Spectator Sept.* 3.

A good deal of notice has been taken out of doors of the observations made by Sir Charles Forbes at the meeting of East India proprietors on Wednesday last, and it is thought very extraordinary that this gentleman, who is understood to have Indian interests under his especial care, should have taken pains to thwart them in what they most desire—the improvement of the communications with England. There was no necessity, in fact, for his cautioning the directors against any plan for establishings steam navigation to India, as their reluctance on that head is well known, and yet knowing, as he does, how ardently that is desired by every class of British subjects in India, he must second quite needlessly that unwillingness of theirs, and at the same time do a most ungracious act towards those whom he represents. The numerous and intelligent residents in India who have joined in the several public meetings held at the different presidencies, and in the strong energetic memorials which have issued from thence, must be allowed to be the best judges of their wants and wishes. But, independently of the spirit which characterized the observations of Sir Charles Forbes, they contained some misrepresentaions which it is highly necessary to set right. He stated the expense which would fall upon the natives of India from the establishment of a communication by steam at from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* a-year, whereas it is well known that the society of merchants who have made propositions to the Government and the East India Company for carrying the plan into effect have offered to undertake the business on terms which will not entail a heavier charge on the Indian Government than 25,000*l.* per annum. This, as has repeatedly been remarked, is not a sum to be placed in competition with the great advantages which would accrue from the plan both to India and England. The late appeal of the Indian residents has made a great impression here, and it is not to be doubted that the British merchants will now to be roused to such earnest co-operation with them as will shortly carry the point for which so long a struggle has been made.—*Times, October* 5.

OXFORD, OCT. 3.—It having been made known to the town-council of this city that the Master in Chancery who has to make the order for the appointment of the charity trustees insisted that there should be at least one clergyman of the church of England among the number of the council, without going to a division, recommended the name of the Rev. Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity in this University, for that office.—*Ibid.*

The contemplated improvement in our means of intercourse with India—the adoption of a system of navigation by the aid of steam, appears at length to have attracted that degree of attention which its intrinsic importance ough long ago to have commanded. Not only has the government, by its patronage of the Euphrates expedition, sanctioned the principle—not only have the directors of the East India Company, by the mouth of their chairman, announced that they have no duty more pressing than the grave consideration of this weighty question; but, as the public already know, a company of merchants, men of influence and property, have devoted their capital, and those yet greater sources of wealth—their valuable time and their co-operative minds—to the establishment of such a system as may reduce by one-half the period of transit between England and the East Indies.

The fervid anxiety on this topic which fills the minds of our fellow subjects in Hindostan may be guaged by the earnest petitions which ship after ship has brought to the agent in London with the most impressive letters urging their immediate presentation. In England also the same feeling is rapidly spreading; the literature of the day echoes the popular wish; and we, as warm friends to every species of improvement, cordially join in the strong expression of our ardent hope for the removal difficulties that oppose themselves to the speedy establishment of an efficient system of rapid intercommunication between the mother country and her England beyond the seas. The doubts that beset the subject in the mind of the politician, and the clash of contending interests, are gradually giving way, and the conviction is becoming general, that between efficiently establishing the work, and allowing matters to rest as they are, there is no advisable medium.—*Atlas, Oct.* 2.

The Baron de Hugel, who undertook a scientific voyage to the East Indies and New Holland, has just sent a considerable collection of animals, plants, and minerals to Vienna. Among them is an herbarium of 3,000 species of splants from New Zealand, Swan River, &c.—*Ibid.*

The missionary is everywhere the grand pioneer of humanity. In all ages and all countries, Christianity and civilization have gone hand-in-hand. Perhaps we might generalize the statement, and say that religion of any kind and civilization are indissolubly united. The poorest savage, indeed, that ever bent down to an image of his own framing, has thereby erected for himself a standard higher and more imperative than that of his fellow savages; and in proportion as he endeavours to act up to that standard, imperfect though it be, in a similar proportion is his mind elevated and its grosser parts refined. To the missionary, then, and to his labours, speaking as politicians only, and viewing them merely as connected with the advancement of political amelioration, we sincerely wish well. That there are now and then some little accidental blots, not in the thing itself, but in the mode of working it, we must at the same time frankly state.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The week opened with a thundering leader of the *Times* on the subject of the Princess Victoria's marriage. The visit of King Leopold to England has excited the jealousy of the Tories, and they were vexed to find that the seclusion of Claremont was chosen for the interviews of Leopold with his sister and niece. The court of King William, said the *Times*, was the proper place for Leopold to meet his relatives. No doubt, the Tories would have been glad of an opportunity to employ their spies, and circulate "lies looking like truth;" which, as it was notorious that none of their gang were admitted at Claremont, could scarcely be attempted with success. As to the object of Leopold's visit, it is very likely that it had some reference to the marriage of the Princess Victoria. Wherefore not? The hand of the Royal lady is not *quite* so much at the disposal of others and so little at her own, that her nearest relatives may not talk over the subject of marriage with her. It is the general impression that a member of the Royal Family is prohibited, by the Royal Marriage Act, from ever marrying without the consent of the King; but a learned civilian, a correspondent of the *Courier*, shows, that if the Princess Victoria wait till she is twenty-five, she may marry whom she likes, and that the marriage will stand good unless annulled by Act of Parliament. We agree therefore with the *Courier*, and hope that, "consistently with her own happiness, our Princess may escape the snares of love and matrimony for eight years longer, and *after twenty-five*, wed a worthy man of her own choice. In that case, we venture to predict that no Parliament sitting in Great Britain at that time will interfere to sunder 'whom God hath joined.'".—*Spectator, Sept.* 24

Buckingham Palace remains *in statu quo*. The preparations for completing the building as a royal residence have been long in a forward state: it is still, it is understood, uncertain whether the Royal Family will occupy the Palace by February next.—*Globe.* [We believe that the King hates the very idea of living in this mass of damp ugliness.] *Ibid.*

BRITISH FLEET IN THE TAGUS.—It is stated to be intended, on the part of our Government, to increase the naval force in the Tagus to six sail of the line, of which the last ship was to leave Falmouth to-day. The French squadron in the Mediterranean, concerning the destination of which so many reports have lately been afloat, it is further stated, is ordered to proceed to Lisbon, after first having touched at the ports on the eastern coast of Spain. We believe these announcements are correct, and their purport is a full answer to the charges which have been brought against Government of inaction or unwillingness to co-operate with our allies in consulting the safety and interests of the young Queen, and the peace of Portugal.—*Globe Oct.* 7.

MR. BUCKINGHAM AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—The interest taken by Lord Durham in Mr. Buckingham's case induced his Lordship to solicit and obtain from Lord Grey, as First Lord of the Treasury, an appointment for Mr. Buckingham's eldest son, in the Secretary's office of the London Custom-house, at a salary of 90*l.* a year. In this office he was occupied about three years, when a vacancy occurred in the Controllership of Customs at Savannah-le-Mar, in Jamaica, worth about 300*l.* a year. This happened during the short period of Sir R. Peel's Administration; and when notice of the vacancy was sent up in the usual way to the Treasury, Sir Sir R. Peel sent down to the Commissioners of Customs, desiring them to send up the name of the individual whom they thought most competent to discharge the duties of the office, as it was his intention to confer the appointment upon the person best qualified for it. In answer to this, the name of Mr Buckingham, jun., was sent up to the Treasury, when Sir Robert Peel asked whether the person recommended was at all related to the member for Sheffield, and being told it was his son, he expressed himself glad of an opportunity to confer an appointment on an individual of so much merit, notwithstanding his near relationship to a political opponent. The member for Sheffield, who was not at all aware of this proceeding until it was over, sought an early opportunity to thank Sir Robert Peel for his liberality, when the Right Hon. Baronet said that it gave him as much pleasure to confer the appointment on so deserving a son, as it could give to his father to witness his advancement. It will be seen that this version of the transaction differs in many particulars from that which has appeared in the public prints; but it is in every point of view highly honourable to the character of Sir Robert Peel, and may well be put in contrast with the ungenerous and faithless conduct of the Whigs to Mr. Buckingham the elder.—*Oxford, Oct.* 5.

MRS. ROBERTSON OF INCHES.—The lady of Arthur J. Robertson, Esq. of Inches, died suddenly on Friday evening, on the eve of the ball at the Northern Meeting in the house of her relative, John Ross, Esq. banker. Her decease took place instantaneously, from the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head. The intelligence soon spread over the town, and the street was filled with persons anxiously inquiring into the particulars, or mourning over the event. The deceased was a highly respected lady—to her family and friends, as well as to the poor, her death will be irreparable. Striking as such a case of sudden and awful death must have been at any time, it was peculiarly so amidst the bustle and preparation of the Northern Meeting, when the town was thronged with carriages and families from the country, to participate in that gaiety of which Mrs. Robertson had been a happy spectator only a few minutes before her death. No event has occurred for many years which produced so strong a sensation in Inverness as this melancholy circumstance. *Inverness Courier.*

AGE OF THE WORLD.—At the meeting of the British Association on Friday week, the only fact elicited through the evening was the declaration of Dr. Buckland, that millions of years must henceforward be assigned to the age of the world, and that the best Hebrew scholars had lately given a new interpretation to the two first verses of Genesis. This announcement of the rev. doctor was received with applause which lasted some minutes.—*Atlas, Sept.* 11.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—According to a letter from Cowes, of the 3d instant, it appears that the squadron is near a close, both commodore and vice-commodore having sold their yachts; the Duke of Norfolk also has offered his yacht Arundel for sale; and further, the secretary has given notice to Mr. Goodwin, the proprietor of the club-house, to quit as soon as the lease is out, which will be about next July, the tenor of the lease being a twelve month's notice from either party. Seven yachts have been laid up within the last few days.—*Ibid.*

SPAIN.—The Spanish ministry is thus completed—Calatrava, *President*; Mendizabal, *Finances*; Landeroy Conchado, *Grace and Justice*; J. M. Lopez, *Interior*; R. Gil de la Cuadra, *Navy*; Rodil, *War*, Mina is Inspector-General of the National Militia, with a sub-inspector during his illness; Cardero is his secretary. This ministry is popular with the ultra-liberal party, if we may judge by their organ the *Echo*; but the *Revista* says that, on the 12th, an Italian and a Spaniard (Jose Maria Gomez, of Grenada) were arrested in the act of uttering and exciting the national guards to shout "*Viva la Republica!*"—*Atlas, Sept.* 25.

On the 4th ult. Sir Lionel Smith announced to the House of Assembly, at Barbadoes that he had received the appointment of Governor of Jamaica.—*Ibid.*

At Naples, at Turin, in Sardinia, in Sicily, and even in the Tyrol, fears are entertained of popular commotions in emulation of the Spanish and Portuguese proclamation of the constitution.—*Ibid.*

A person has been arrested at Paris, in whose house was found the alphabet of the telegraph.—*Ibid.*

An earthquake was felt at Nismes on the 16th.—*Ibid.*

LORD ELPHINSTONE.—On Thursday the newly-appointed Governor of Madras had a narrow escape, in consequence of coming in contact with a stage coach in Piccadilly. His vehicle, a cabriolet, was nearly shattered to pieces, his lordship narrowly escaping.—*Ibid.*

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—While Mr. Barnard was arranging the letters at the Liverpool Post office for the London mail of Saturday last, a sudden explosion as loud as that of the firing of a blunderbuss took place, which threw Barnard about four yards from where he was standing, knocked him down, ripped up his hands, injured his head and different parts of his body, put out the gas-lights, and broke four panes of glass in the windows. Of course all was confusion in the office; and, as soon as lights were procured, poor Barnard was discovered, prostrate, and apparently dead. Around him were scattered thousands of pieces of paper, the letters which he was stamping at the time being shivered to atoms, and covered with the unfortunate man's blood. Mr. Manifold, the surgeon, was immediately sent for, when it was ascertained that the hands of Barnard, by the explosion, were laid bare of flesh to the bones, some pieces of his finger nails and a copper spring (a sort of small nail), having been extracted from his face by the surgeon. Pieces of paper were also taken from his eyelids. He was promptly conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a very precarious state, the opinion being that if he should recover he will not again be enabled, from the injuries sus-

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tained, to attend to his business. It was found that some detonating combustible, mixed with brass nails, addressed &c., had been inserted into the seal of one or more letters to the governor of one of our colonies. Other letters with the same address had been forwarded to London, and an express was despatched to the General Post-office with warning. Every effort will be made to discover the miscreant, whose aim was assassination.—*Atlas, Oct.* 2.

COULSON ON DEFORMITIES OF THE CHEST.—Since the pernicious effects of tight-lacing have been so often demonstrated, the practibe has fallen off, though we doubt if it have been very generally discontinued; nor is it likely to be, while *lacing at all* endures. When it may plase the sovereign arbitresses of shape to bring natural proportions into fashion, who can tell? But if a future Queen were to have the good sense to patronize the Medicean waist, and stays were once to go out, we should think that there would be small chance of their coming into use again,—for surely, to ali unsophistical maidens, they must be very uncomfortable. Be it known, moreover, to our fair readers, that the wearing of stays, even though they be not very tightly laced, is the originating cause of nearly a hundred different diseases, arising ferom distortions of the form and morbid action of the internal rgans. See the catalogue given in Mr. Coulson's treatise, —*pectator, Sept*, 10.

THE TEA TRADE, Monday.—The deliveries last week were rather above 480,000lb. There is not much activity in the trade at present.—*Times, October* 4.

Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton resigns the command of this garrison and of the western district this day, and will be succeeded by Major-General Robert Ellice, who arrived here from Dawlish on Wednesday. During General Cotton's command the military and civil authorities have been on the best terms, and the inhabitants have always received from the gallant General the most polite and considerate attention. Sir Willoughby, who has served with distinction in India, and was actively employed in the Burmese war, is placed on the staff of the Indian army, instead of Major-General Sir William M'Bean, K. C. B., and will proceed to Bombay.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

HONEST CAUTION.—The following advertisement appeared in a Savannah journal:—"All persons are hereby not only warned, but absolutely forbid, to give me credit on any pretence whatsoever; as from this day forward I shall not pay any debts contracted by myself, so help me God.—"JOHN HEWIT."

We mentioned a week ago that the Reformers of Edinburgh proposed inviting Lord Brougham to a public dinner in his native city, as much with the view of testifying their gratification at his Lordship's recovery to health and strength, as their respect for his public character as a long-tried and consistent advocate of the people's rights. A requisition to this effect has been signed by many hundreds of the citizens and Liberals of all shades; and we understand that to-morrow morning a deputation leaves Edinburgh for Brougham-hall, to present the same to his Lordship. The deputation named consists of Bailie Macfarlan, Mr. W. Tait, Mr. A. Millar (late) and Mr. A. Thompson (present) Master of the Merchant Company.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The late Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, K. C. B., whose death we recorded last month, commenced his naval career on board the Royal Oak, 74, in 1780; being subsequently removed to the Princessa, he was present in that ship in the actions off Martinique and the Chesapeake in 1781, and in Rodney's battles of the 9th and 12th April, 1782. At the peace of 1783, after serving a short time in the Trepassey, a small vessel commanded by his brother Capt. Francis Cole, he joined the Atalanta sloop, under the late Sir Thomas Foley. He afterwards served in the Winchilsea, commanded by the late Viscount Exmouth, and accompanied Commodore Cornwallis, in the Crown, to the East Indies. After thirteen years' active service as Midshipman, he obtained his Lieutenancy in 1793.

Having accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour to the West Indies as Flag-Lieutenant, he was by him promoted to the command of the Surinam, a fine corvette captured at the reduction of the Dutch colony of that name. He was next appointed to the Southampton frigate, which ship he paid off in the peace of 1802.

We next find him, in June, 1804, in command of the Culloden, bearing Sir Edward Pellew's flag on the East India station; from which ship he removed to the Doris, and in company with the Psyche escorted the late General Malcolm, as Ambassador to the Persian Court. He remained a considerable time on the East India station, performing many important services. In 1810 he removed to the Caroline, of 36 guns, and in this ship captured the island of Banda in a very spirited and gallant manner, and greatly distinguished himself in the operations against Java. He arrived in England in 1811, and was honoured with a medal for the capture of Banda. Early in 1812 he paid off the Caroline, when the following gratifying and characteristic epistle was addressed to him by his late crew:—

"We, the crew of H. M. S. Caroline, wishes to give you our most gracious thanks for the care and favour you have shown to this ship's company, by making you a present of a sword amounting to 100 guineas, for your noble and brave conduct when you led us to the storm of Banda, and likewise the zealous bravery in landing our troops at Batavia; and by excepting of this present you will gratify the wishes of your most obedient ship's company.

(Signed) "THE CAROLINES."

On the 20th of May, 1812, he obtained the honour of knighthood: and early in 1813 was appointed to command the Ripon, 74, in which ship he intercepted the Wesci, a French frigate; and he continued serving until the close of the war, a period of thirty-four years from his entrance into the Navy, a very short space of which he had been on shore.

In 1815 he was nominated a K. C. B.; and having married Lady Mary Talbot, of Margam Park and Penryn Castle, he sat in Parliament for the county of Glamorgan until her Ladyship's eldest son became of age. He had arrived at nearly the head of the list of Post-Captains, and was a Colonel of Marines.—*United Service Journal, for Oct.*

By the Minerva, from Bombay, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, intelligence has reached this country of the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay steamer, from the Red Sea, on the 1st of June, with letters from England of the 1st of April; so that the success of the route through Egypt may now be said to be established.—*Times, Oct.* 7.

A fine young tiger was last week presented to the proprietor of the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, by Captain Kellock, the commander of the East India ship the Cestrain. The animal was a present from the Nizam of Hyderabad to Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay; and, according to the rules of the Presidency of Bombay, which enforce that all presents should be disposed of on account of the Government, it was put up by auction and purchased by Captain Kellock. The voracious animal devoured no less than 16 sheep for its sustenance during its voyage from Bombay to this port. The name of the Nizam who honoured the Governor by the presentation we may as well immortalize: it is Naweb Asif Jah Mozuffier Al Moomalik Nizam al Mook Meer Furkhondeb Ali Khan Bebadour Fetteh Jung.

The Lord Chancellor has displayed, since his elevation to the high office which he holds, very eminent judicial qualities. Patient, careful, quick in his comprehension of the points in a cause, yet generally slow in forming an opinion on them, having considerable learning, completely free from undue bias from counsel, looking at each matter in all its bearings. These are some of his Lordship's distinguishing merits as a judge, and we are only echoing the general professional opinion when we say that Lord Cottenham most adequately fills his present situation.—*Legal Observer.* [We are glad to hear that Lord Cottenham gives satisfaction in his court; for, as a political Chancellor, a poorer creature never sat upon the woolsack.] *Spectator.*

Lord Brougham intends shortly to visit the Bishop of Durham, at Auckland Castle. Has he got scent of some Cabinet-tinkering which will be attempted in the North this autumn?.—*Ibid.*

VICE-ADMIRAL LAMBERT.—Vice-Admiral Lambert died lately at Thames Ditton. This officer was Commander-in-Chief of the squadron stationed at St. Helena for the secure detention of Napoleon Bonaparte, and during his command that individual died there on the 5th of May, 1821. The island was afterwards transferred to the East India Company, and the Admiral returned to England, and struck his flag in January, 1822. Captain H. Lambert, a brother of the Vice-Admiral, was killed in command of his Majesty's ship Java, in a severe action with the American frigate Constitution.—*Metropolitan Magazine for October.*

PORTSMOUTH, October 11.—In consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs at Lisbon, orders have been issued from the Admiralty to reinforce without delay the British squadron in the Tagus, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir William Gage, K. C. B. The amount of force is to be six line-of-battle ships, and will consist of His Majesty's ships Hastings, 78, flag ship; Cornwallis, Talavera, 74; Hercules, 74; Minden, 84; and Russell, 74. The whole of these ships have received orders to take up a defensive position in the Tagus, in aid of the cause of the young Queen, whom recent events have placed in critical circumstances.

A vacancy will arise shortly in the naval command of the fleet in the Mediterranean; the term of service of Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., will expire in December.

Sir William Knighton died at his house in Stratford-place, on Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock. On Wednesday the body was opened, in the presence of Dr. Chambers, by Mr. Tupper. The disease was an enlargement of the heart with water on the chest. We understand that the funeral is to be strictly private, and will be attended only by the members of this family and his late medical advisers.—*Standard.*

Colonel Chesney was, it is said, detained at Bussorah, and had postponed the attempt at ascending the Euphrates until the next flood season.

Talleyrand said, "No great man ever wrote a book." The witty diplomatist forgot Julius Cæsar, and he did not then suspect Napoleon:—"Napoleon, in one of those *conges* which he went to pass at Ajaccio (it was, I believe, in 1790), had composed a history of the revolutions of Corsica, of which I wrote two copies, and of which I much regret the loss. One of those manuscripts was addressed by him to the Abbè Raynal, whom my brother had known on his passage to Marseilles. Raynal found the work so extremely remarkable, that he decided upon communicating it to Mirabeau, who, on returning the manuscript wrote to Raynal that this little history appeared to him to announce a genius of the first order. The reply of Raynal accorded with the opinion of the great orator, and Napoleon was enchanted. I have made a great many researches in vain to find those manuscripts; they were perhaps destroyed in the burning of our house by the troops of Paoli."—*Memoirs of the Prince of Canino.*

VIRGINIA WIT.—Jonathan Long, a gawky six-footer, commonly called "Long John," when on his way to market, always stopped for his breakfast at the tavern of old Major F. The Major observed that John was a tremendous eater, and had looked crab-apples at him until he was tired, in the hope of inducing him to get his breakfast elsewhere, But it availed not. Long John was again on hand. "Major," said he, "can't I have some sassengers for breakfast?" "Yes," replied the Major gruffly, "you can have them, if we've got enough in the house." He then bawled to the housemaid, and on her appearing, "There Betty," says he, "go take the measure of that man, and fry him his length in sausages!" *Norfork* (United States) *Advertiser.*

JUDGES ITINERANT.—There never was an instance of so many law chiefs being absent from the kingdom as at the present moment. The Lord Chief Baron of the English Court of Exchequer has gone to Rome, the Irish Chief Baron to Constantinople, and the Irish Chancellor to Vienna.—*Examiner.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY—CHARTERS.—The draughts of two separate charters have appeared in print. By one there is created a body, to be called the "University of London," empowered to direct the examination of candidates, and to grant degrees. To this body the students alike of King's College, (Strand) and of what is to be called the London University College (Gower street) must look for honours. The second charter incorporates the London University, hitherto so called, under the name of the "London University College."—*Examiner, September* 18.

THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.—The intended dissolution of this distinguished Club has created a powerful sensation amongst numerous classes of persons. It is well known that his late, as well as his present, Majesty took a deep interest in the prosperity of this particular Club. Lord Yarborough declared at a public dinner, given last season that the Club gave employment during a large portion of the year to upwards of 3,000 young men, who were, from their avocations, qualified to act, in the event of a war, at a moment's notice, as petty officers in the Royal navy. Various reasons are assigned for the breaking up of the Club. The following noblemen, &c., are amongst the list of the members up to the latest date:—Dukes of Norfolk, Buccleuch, and Portland; Marquisses of Anglesea, Thomond, and Waterford; Earls of Belfast (Vice-Commodore), De Grey, Durham, Wilton, Chichester, Newburgh, Orkney, and Listowel; Lords Yarborough (Commodore), John Scott, and Godolphin; Hon. T. D. Acland; Sirs A. Murray and Hyde Parker, &c. The honorary members include a great number of the most distinguished admirals, captains, and other officers of the British navy.—*Ibid.*

The Tories are likely to be disappointed in their hopes of reaction in Cornwall. The *Globe* of this evening says—"A requisition has been sent to a sterling consistent Reformer, Sir Hussey Vivian, to allow himself to be put forward on the still united Reform interest. We doubt not that Sir Hussey will accept this proffered seat; and thus in the south as in the north, from Cornwall to Cumberland the silly boasts of the deluding Tory organs will have received their completest refutation"—*Examiner, Sept.* 25.

THE REPRESENTATION.—The state of parties at Tamworth is said to give indications of a contest for one of the seats for that borough, whenever a dissolution of Parliament takes place. Captain Townshend, a relation of Lord Charles Townshend, formerly Member for the borough, is announced as the candidate who will oppose Sir Robert Peel and his brother, W. Y. Peel, Esq.——It is reported by persons who profess to be in the secret, that Mr. Bramston will not again come forward, in case of a dissolution, without a positive guarantee that he shall be returned free from all expense ——The Honourable Charles Augustus Murray, at the next election, will stand in the popular interest for Lanarkshire, Mr. Hope Vere being secured of his return for West Lothian. We consider it highly fortunate that a man so much distinguished for knowledge, manners, and connections, will oppose the Tory candidate. ——Lord Fitzalan, grandson of the Duke of Norfolk, is spoken of as a candidate for Sheffield, in the event of a new election, in opposition to Mr Buckingham.—The Tories at Peterborough are, as a forlorn hope, about to bring forward, whenever they have an opportunity, Mr W. E. Surtees, nephew of Lord Eldon, as their candidate, in opposition to one or other of the present Liberal Members. ——In addition to the gentlemen already named as likely to come forward for the honour of representing the city of Bath, in the event of a vacancy, Captain Scobell, R. N., of High Littleton, has been announced as a candidate,—The infatuated Member for the St Andrew's burghs has published an address to his constituents, in which he makes bitter mention of Mr Ellice, jun, for having allowed himself to be selected as his heir apparent in the representation of the burghs; and of the Member for the county of Eife, for having introduced Mr Ellice to the constituency. —The *Scotsman* says Mr Johnson could not command a hundred votes, were he again to dare the poll.——The Honourable Mr Howard, an uncle of the present Duchess of Sutherland, is talked of as candidate for the representation of Sutherland at the next election. Mr M'Leod, of Cadboll, the present member, retires. No opposition will be offered to the return of Mr Howard.——The *Caledonian Mercury* gives us the following information respecting Scotland generally:—"In the counties there will, in the event of a general election, be a considerable change. The shires of Roxburgh and Mid Lothian will certainly return Liberal members, and along with these two Selkirkshire might almost be joined. Stirlingshire would be the scene of a close struggle, but if every man does his duty, it should not be hard to unseat Mr Forbes. In Peeblesshire the issue of the contest—which will also be a warm one—cannot be dogmatically predetermined, and, we confess, we have our misgivings. A long pull and a strong pull would undoubtedly oust the Chisholm from Inverness-shire; and the great Caithness Rat ought to be forced to sneak off with his tail—if he have one—between his legs, provided Reformers are true to their cause and to themselves. Our readers will observe, that these fore-named counties all now rejoice in Conservative representatives. Let us see the shires where the present Whig members are threatened by the enemy. In Argyllshire we feel obliged to regard the idea of any alteration as an amusing fable; but East Lothian, perhaps, should make us wear a somewhat more serious visage. That Perthshire will remain stanch, we believe; but however much it would grieve, it would not astound us were it to renew its intimacy with the Knight of the Broken Pledge. Over Lanarkshire a storm is brewing, which might have been avoided so easily, that we can find no excuse for those who have most unnecessarily undermined their own stability. We shall only add at present, that Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire have been too long regarded as the unassailable property of the adversary. Buteshire is in the undisturbed occupation of the Tories, solely because certain ducal Whig proprietors are inert and indifferent. Linlithgowshire and Berwickshire need only worthy candidates to demonstrate that the feelings of the constituency at large are not precisely in harmony with those who now are supposed to speak their sentiments in Parliament."——Sir William Molesworth is spoken of, amongst the Liberals of Bath, as a candidate when time serves.—*Ibid.*

THE PRISONERS AT HAM.—Respecting these state delinquents, a Tory Sunday journal says:—"It is with feelings of sincere pleasure we are enabled to state that the much wished for termination of their incarceration will not be much longer delayed. A few weeks, perhaps days—nay, it may have already occurred—will not elapse before Prince Polignac will be restored to liberty. He is, we understand, to proceed under an escort to Amiens, and there to be released from restraint.,' Sympathy with suffering may be carried too far. The imprisonment of these statesmen under the direction of Louis Philippe certainly is a solemn farce; but it ought never to be forgotten that they were guilty of the deepest political crime which, as Ministers of State, they could have committed.—*Ibid.*

DINNER TO LORDS MELBOURNE AND J. RUSSELL, AT LIVERPOOL.—The people of Liverpool, anxious to testify their gratitude to the present enlightened Ministry, and their attachment to the principles of Reform, intend to give a public dinner at the Amphitheatre immediately after the Festival to Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell. There can be no doubt that such a demonstration of public opinion as will then be made has not been witnessed in Liverpool for many years. Nor could a more favourable opportunity have easily been selected. It is a notorious fact, that the Tory dinner at Newton, at which that sagacious legislator, Lord Wilton, presided, and another individual of the name of Roby was the principal actor, though the list of guests was swelled by combinations from all the large towns in the neighbourhood, was only attended by about half the number which the mendacious Tory prints trumpeted forth. It is understood that the chair will be taken by the Mayor, Wallace Currie, Esq., an excellent Whig. We shall then see the difference between the assembling of a few gentlemen, called together by private invitation (as at Leeds, at the dinner to Lord Morpeth, about which the Conservatives raised such a silly clamour), and a public entertainment offered to the Prime Minister of England and the Noble Leader of the House of Commons, by the Liberals of the second commercial emporium of the empire. Justice demands and will obtain on this occasion an unequivocal tribute of respect to the firm and fearless attitude of Lord Melbourne, and the constitutional eloquence and statesman-like conduct of Lord John Russell. —*Morning Chronicle.*

LORD BROUGHAM.—We are extremely glad to learn that this excellent and partriotic nobleman has now completely recovered his health, and that the Reformers of Edinburgh are using proper means to invite him to a public dinner in this city, preparatory to his return to active life. A requisition has been already numerously subscribed.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

The French Government, if we are to believe the *Charte de* 1830, a new evening paper supposed to represent it, will remain within the limits of the Quadruple Alliance. The victory of Alaix has probably had its influence in producing the determination. It is even said in a quarter of some authority, that the army of co-operation at Pau will be kept up. M. M. Molé and Guizot do not, as the common phrase goes, "draw well together." The Cabinet is clearly overwhelmed with doubts and fears. One of its first acts—the threatening proceedings against the Swiss, for the mere publication of facts, gives us little to hope from its future wisdom. It is true the Ministry of Thiers must bear the blame of involving the relations of France with the Helvetic Republic, but the note of M. Montebello (noticed below) is the act of the present Government; and never was Government answerable for a more unreasonable or ill-judged document. If the Swiss refuse to afford the satisfaction demanded—a satisfaction to which the French have no title—then must a blockade of the Cantons ensue, and commerce to the annual extent of 40,000,000f. be paralyzed. *Examiner, October*, 9.

In Mr. Benson Hill's amusing *Recollections of an Artillery Officer*, we find an instance of the length to which the aristocracy throws its cold shade. The author had been adjutant of artillery (equivalent to aid-de-camp) to Sir Alexander Dickson. No man could desire a higher voucher of military talent and conduct. In this character he accompanied the British battering train, which was attached to the Prussian army under Prince Augustus, and was present at Seiges, or we should rather say, the surrenders of the frontier fortress after the battle of Waterloo. These concluded, Prince Augustus intimated to our author and two other officers his intention of recommending them to the King of Prussia for some military decoration:—

"This intelligence was extremely flattering, and to me highly exciting; already I fancied a pendant cross at my lapelle, and heard myself addressed as chevalier."

The officers were presented to the King, and cordially received; but here their satisfaction ended:—

"Addressing Ord and myself, his royal highness said, 'Gentlemen, you will learn from the chevalier the result of my recommendation to the king. I shall, therefore, say nothing on that subject; but, in taking leave of you, I beg you to accept the assurance of my best wishes; and that I am sensible of the zeal and ability you have evinced whilst serving with me. Would I could give you substantial proofs of my regard; but I am denied. Adieu, gentlemen; rest satisfied that your services will be ever remembered by Augustus of Prussia.' As we were about to take a final leave of friends whom we esteemed so highly, I need not say it was a melancholy task, and on we hastened to get over. As soon as we had got clear of the town, Colonel Dickson informed us that, when our names were given to the king, with the strongest recommendation by our kind friend the prince, his majesty remarked, 'that not one of his officers during the present campaign had received any of the British orders of knighthood, and that he was too proud to set England the example.' So faded all my hopes."

His Prussian Majesty should have been informed that the English aristocracy will not tolerate the diffusion of honorary insignia to mere merit; even the *Disorder* of the *Bath* (as they were pleased to call it) is known to have excited their envy and their anger; and, to this hour, the junior branches of the British army and navy—men who have braved "the battle and the breeze" in every quarter of the globe—remain undecorated, while those they have conquered are covered with medals. Foreigners cannot understand this, and very naturally impute individual demerit to our undistinguished officers; even the aristocratic German cannot understand why professional rank or merit should be made utterly subservient to the accident of birth. Our only exception is the paltry Waterloo medal (an exception which proves the injustice of the rule), and even that is so contrived that it shall be useless to the junior ranks To wear the single silver bauble only makes the want of other decoration more conspicuous.—*Examiner, Sept.* 25.

VEGETABLE PHENOMENON.—The following curious circumstance was related a few years ago in a number of the Monthly Magazine.—A phenomenon, which tends much to elucidate the origin and nature of vegetable funguses, particularly of that species termed mushroom, lately occurred to the observation of Sir Joseph Banks. Having a cask of wine rather too sweet for immediate use, he directed that it should be placed in a cellar, that the saccharine matter it contained might be more perfectly decomposed by age. At the end of three years, he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine; when on attempting to open the cellar door, he could not effect it in consequence of some powerful obstacle. The door was therefore cut down, when the cellar was found to be completely filled with a firm fungus vegetable production so firm that it was necessary to use the axe for its removal. This appeared to have grown from, or have been nourished by, the decomposed particles of the wine, the cask being empty and carried up to the ceiling, where it was supported by the surface of the fungus.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A begger some time ago applied for alms at the door of a partisan of the Anti-begging Society. After in vain detailing his manifold sorrows, the inexorable gentleman preemptorily dismissed him. "Go away," said he, "go, we canna gie ye naething." "You might at least," replied the mendicant, with an air of arch dignity, "have refused me grammatically."

"RETORT-COURTEOUS.—Two of the guests at a public dinner having got into an altercation, one of them, a blustering vulgarian, vociferated, 'Sir, you are no gentleman! 'Sir, said his opponent in a calm voice, and with a derisive smile—'you are no judge.'

Beware of studying, reading or straining the held while at table. Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion; and the custom, prevalent among our forefathers, of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. Endeavour to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity will certainly produce good and light blood. Never eat so much that you know you have a stomach. It will be best to give over before you are completely stated.—*Magazine of Health.*

The following anonymous paragraph was left at *The Times*-office. We cannot guess sent. The mere circumstance of Lord Wellesley at Windsor, where the Marchioness, who is one of the Ladies of the Queens household, is now exercising the duties of her office, might surely have been left to the recording pen of the Court newsman. If the sender of the paragraph meant to have it inferred that the visit Windsor has any political object, he should have been more explicit or have given us his name. We confess that we cannot easily bring ourselves to imagine that the King would in any emergency select Lord Wellesly as the most judicious adviser. His Lordship has many eminent qualifications, and is no doubt tolerably well acquainted with the state of political parties; but as to those feelings, opinions, wishes, and principles, which together constitute the public mind of the peole of Great Britain, his Lordship is, we suspect, as completely ignorant of them as a child of the intricacies of metaphysics:—

"Windsor, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1836.

"The Marquis Wellesley arrived at the Castle at "o'clock to-day, and had a long audience of His M "jesty."—*Times, Oct.* 12.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 10.

We have had a steady, though not large, demand for Cotton throughout the week, supporting our last quotation and leaving the market to close with a healthy aspect. Speculators have taken 1200 American and 150 Surat, and exporters 100 American, 100 Surat, and 100 Bengal. 4000 Surrats, 200 Stained, and 100 Sea Islands are declared for action on Friday next. The imports are, 6137 from the United States, 2529 from the Brazils, 250 from Egypt, and 4522 from Bombay: total 13,938 bags. The sales are 14,190 bags, namely.

		d. d.			d.
90	Sea Islands,	24 to 36	956	Egyptians,	1 ..
4250	Uplands,	8¼ .. 12	110	Barbados,	12 ..
2550	Alabamas,	8½ .. 12½	10	West India,	— ..
3100	Orleans,	8¼ .. 11½	120	Carthagend,	8¼ ..
700	Pernams,	12 .. 14	270	Laguiras,	11 ..
600	Bahias,	10 .. 12½	550	Surats,	4¼ ..
710	Maranhams,	11 .. 13½	160	Bengal,	5 ..

There has been a fair inquiry for Cotton to-day. About 2500 bales have been sold at full prices, with a very steady market, nearly the whole American from 9d to 11¼d.

Taken on speculation this year.....bales	1406
Same in 1835.....	1125
Forwarded into the country unsold this year..	42
Same in 1835.....	43
Increase of import this year compared with the same date last year.....	633
Decrease of stock.....	38
Increase of quantity taken for consumption..	119
Decrease of quantity taken for exports.....	64

STOCK.

October 7, 1836.....bags	253
Same time, 1835.....	

Comparative view of the imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st Jan. to the 1st instant, and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

IMPORTS in 1836.

American.....bags	69
South American.....	12
West Indies, Demerara, &c.....	3
East Indies.....	14
Egypt, &c.....	2
Total of all descriptions.....	98

In 1835.

American.....bags	678623	
South American.....	116922	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.....	6896	
East Indies.....	87233	
Egypt, &c.....	23305	—9
Increase of imports as compared with 1835.....bags		

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